FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

17 JULY 1986

Iraq

Saddam Husayn Speech — The Iraqi president addressed the nation in a national day speech carried by Voice of the Masses radio. Saying that economic conflict has become a major battlefield between Iraq and Iran and its allies, President Saddam Husayn noted that a major part of the conspiracy against Iraq was the Syrian decision of 1982 to suspend the flow of Iraqi oil through Syrian territory. The Iraqi leadership was able to contain that "conspiracy," and the economy managed to compensate for "some" of the losses caused by the Syrian closure of the pipeline. Iraq is capable of containing the new economic circumstances just as it did in the past, the president continued. Regarding OPEC production quotas, the president said Iraq does not agree to setting quotas in a manner not in line with its huge reserves, its population, and its legitimate needs, and that the country will not accept a production quota lower than that of Iran's. This issue is a matter of national security and stability in the Gulf, the president continued, pointing out that any increase in Iran's oil revenues increases that country's ability to wage war.

Noting that although the aggression against "countries which are Israel's neighbors" and the danger posed by Iran both constitute threats against pan-Arab security, President Saddam Husayn nevertheless said the most serious threat to the Arab nation is those deviationist stands based on "suspect" alliances that threaten Arab security. Those who allied themselves with Iran bear primary responsibility for the weak solidarity and danger and challenges the Arab nation is currently experiencing, the president continued, adding that Iraq reiterates its support for Arab summit resolutions based on cooperation and solidarity.

On relations with "fraternal" Egypt, Saddam Husayn affirmed their importance and the need to "open the doors of interaction" with that country. Different Arab policies must not prevent cooperation and coordination in any field, he continued. Although Iraq does not ignore the "status quo" with Egypt, nor does it give in to any of its "negative factors," Iraq still calls on the Arabs to agree on any common policy that will strengthen the Arabs' objectives in any country of the Arab homeland.

Solidarity with the Palestinian people remains a central task in pan-Arab action, the president stated. Iraq will provide the necessary means to continue the struggle by backing the PLO, and will show absolute solidarity with the Palestinian people.

On war developments, Saddam Husayn praised the new Iraqi military strategy of attacking the enemy wherever he may be and taking the initiative on the battlefield. Important results have been achieved, including in the Mehran area, he said. Iranian forces sustained heavy losses in regaining that territory, an area not that important strategically, he noted, and Iraqi forces behaved logically in retreating to the international border. Noting that the Iranian leaders are stressing the need to end the war this year and that time is not on their side, the president called upon the Iraqis to inflict a comprehensive defeat upon the Iranians quickly.

Na'im Haddad Replaced — Na'im Haddad was relieved of his membership on the Revolution Command Council, according to INA, which added that the decision was made in accordance with the Iraqi Constitution.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi troops 15-16 July repulsed an attacking Iranian force estimated at more than two regiments, killing at least 307 and wounding many others, according to a military communique cited by Voice of the Masses radio. In later action, Iraqi warplanes hit a large maritime target off the Iranian coast, the communique continued. For Iran's part, a communique cited by IRNA announced that Iraqi warplanes seeking to attack Iranian naval units and economic installations in the Gulf were forced to flee after encountering Iranian jet fighters. Majnun Island shelling resulted in 80 Iraqi casualties, the communique continued.

Saudi Arabia-Iraq

King Fahd received visiting Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan, according to Riyadh radio, which did not reveal the content of their talks.

Libya-Saudi Arabia

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi received the personal envoy of King Fahd, Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio reported. Al-Qadhdhafi proposed that oil-producing countries stop pumping oil until next winter, and expressed his fear of an extension of the Gulf war, the radio continued.

Israel

Friction Over Bush Visit to Syria — Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir rejected remarks by a member of the prime minister's office that Israel has no objections if U.S. Vice President George Bush visits Syria after his trip to Israel, *Ha'aretz* reported, adding that Shamir will complain to the prime minister about the official's comments.

U.S. Cluster Bomb Investigation — A Defense Ministry delegation in New York would agree to cooperate in U.S. investigations of the cluster bomb affair, but only if subpoenas against delegation members were rescinded, *Davar* reported.

USSR Consular Ties Rumored — The Soviet Union is signaling its willingness to discuss consular relations, perhaps leading to the establishment of a consulate in Israel, a Jerusalem radio correspondent contended, adding that in an effort to improve its post-Chernobyl agriculture, the USSR sees relations with Israel as a means of improving its standing with the United States. Foreign Ministry sources said there is no sign of such a development, the radio later reported.

Lebanon

A political, nationalist meeting was held at the home of Munir Abu Fadil, deputy speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, Beirut radio reported, adding that participants included the prime minister; defense minister; education minister; Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs; Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, chief of Syrian military intelligence in Lebanon; and many officers, among others. Afterward, Abu Fadil told Beirut radio that the meeting allowed those in attendance to discuss the entire Lebanese situation, paying particular attention to the progress made in implementing the security plan in West Beirut. Abu Fadil said all the conferees have noted an improvement in security, and are determined to consolidate and expand the security plan, according to the radio.

Syria

Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam met the French president and prime minister in separate meetings in Paris, SANA reported, adding that Khaddam and Francois Mitterrand discussed Middle East issues, the Arab-Israeli conflict, and Lebanon. The vice president's talks with Jacques Chirac included the same topics, the agency continued, noting that a cordial, warm atmosphere prevailed during the discussion.

YAR

Presidential decrees were issued relieving the ministers of economy and industry, and supply and trade, Sanaa radio reported. The two ministries were merged into one, the radio added.

Algeria

President Chadli Bendjedid returned to Algeria for continued convalescence, according to Algiers radio, which added that the president is "near recovery" from his operation.

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Kuwaiti Paper Interviews PLO's Hani al-Hasan

GF191719 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 15 Jul 86 p 24

[Interview with Hani al-Hasan, adviser to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, by *Al-Anba'* correspondent in Cairo — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted reporting the speech delivered by Hani al-Hasan before the conference of the laborers of Palestine in Cairo]

[Al-Anba']: In the speech you delivered at the opening session of the eighth conference of the laborers of Palestine, you said that the Palestinian people demand the establishment of a confederation between Egypt and Palestine. How do you consider this relationship? Does this imply a complete PLO failure to establish a confederation with Jordan?

[Hani al-Hasan]: The establishment of confederation with Jordan does not contradict the establishment of a confederation with another country, because we regard the relationship between the Palestinian and Jordanian peoples as a special one. We believe in it. This does not mean that the Jordanians and Palestinians do not accept unity with other Arab countries. I want to say that the Palestinians have begun to realize that Egypt's dealings with them stem from a position free from fear and from a view that regards Egypt as a huge and powerful country that has no feelings of inferiority.

[Al-Anba']: You said that the PLO is committed to the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. How does this statement seem valid after Jordan closed the PLO offices and expelled the Palestinian leaders?

[Al-Hasan]: The recent Jordanian measures are undoubtedly regarded as an indication of the intention to get rid of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, despite the fact that this agreement is in the interest of the two peoples. That is why we respect the agreement we signed with Jordan. [passage omitted]

[Al-Anba']: You made a threat in your speech indicating that if the issue falls into a dangerous situation... [sentence incomplete] Why? What do you mean by this threat or warning?

[Al-Hasan]: This is a threat. The Palestinian people usually ring the bells before getting into a new stage. I wanted to say that the Palestinian issue is an Arab responsibility and that the duties toward Jerusalem and toward the Palestinian people must be executed. If it is proven that there is a large-scale plot aimed at attaining a physical liquidation of this people we will undoubtedly defend ourselves using all legitimate and illegitimate methods. [passage omitted]

[Al-Anba']: Was the recent Jordanian-Syrian rapprochement the reason behind the Jordanian decision to halt coordination with the PLO and to close the PLO offices in Jordan?

[Al-Hasan]: Undoubtedly, this has a role in the adoption of this decision because the new Jordanian-Syrian relationship requires blocking dealings with Fatah and with brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat]. This is not the only reason. There are huge Arab pressures to continue dialogue with the PLO. Through this measure, Jordan wants to terminate this pressure. It is well known that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has been anxious about Palestinian-Jordanian relations since it repeatedly expressed this position. Egypt stands alongside us and expresses eagerness to continue the Palestinian-Jordanian dialogue, and so do the Gulf countries and the countries of North Africa. Alongside this, there are efforts among the Palestinians to create a power antagonistic toward the PLO. We say that many have tried this method and have failed. We hope that the others will learn from past lessons. There is no need to repeat the experience. All the efforts to create a rift will collapse, as did other attempts.

UAE Paper on Failed Efforts To Hold Arab Summit

GF161539 Manama WAKH in English 1520 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 16 Jul (WAKH) — Continued inter-Arab differences have forced a freeze in efforts to reconvene the long-sought Arab summit meeting of heads of state "at least for the present time," a United Arab Emirates newspaper said today.

Quoting Arab diplomatic sources, the Sharjah-based *Al-Khalij* newspaper said Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi has failed to make any progress in a recent attempt to put together a working agenda that would be acceptable to the 21-nation league.

Klibi has toured several Arab capitals as part of wider Arab efforts to hold the summit meeting that has been postponed several times since 1983.

The sources told *Al-Khalij* that recent developments, such as the failure of a scheduled meeting between the foreign ministers of Iraq and Syria last month and problems between the PLO and Jordan, have further complicated matters.

KUWAIT

Economic Cooperation Talks With USSR Begin

LD162000 Kuwait KUNA in English 1704 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Kuwait, July 16 (KUNA) — A ranking Soviet economic delegation led by Communist Party Central Committee member Konstantin Katushev started official talks with Kuwaiti officials this evening on boosting joint ventures in the fields of economy, oil and investments. [passage omitted]

The two sides are also to discuss avenues of bolstering links between Kuwait and Soviet banking institutions to their mutual interest.

Discussions will pinpoint a number of investment schemes proposed by both sides for implementation in the two countries or in the developing nations in view of the keenness of Kuwait and the Soviet Union with offering economic assistance to the Third World.

The Kuwaiti delegation comprised Kuwaiti Ambassador to the Soviet Union 'Abd al-Muhsin al-Du'ayj, Oil Ministry Undersecretary 'Abd al-Rahman Soltan, Vice Chairman and Managing Director of Kuwait Petrochemicals Company Husayn al-Jasim, General Manager of Kuwait Foreign Investments Company 'Abdallah al-Qabandi and a number of senior officials of both KPC and public investments authority.

In addition to Katushev, the Soviet side included Soviet Ambassador in Kuwait Pogos Akopov and Deputy Oil Industry Minister Tobolov.

Kuwait has shown keenness on expanding its economic ties with Moscow and the Soviet delegation has been warmly welcomed by Kuwaiti officials.

Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah told KUNA "that H.H. the amir, H.H. Crown Prince and Premier Shaykh Said al-'Abdallah al-Sabah and the Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir are showing interest in increasing efforts towards expanding the base of cooperation between the two countries to include economic aspects along with the fruitful cooperation in political and diplomatic fields."

The Soviet delegation arrived Kuwait on Monday and has been audienced by H.H. the amir and H.H. the crown prince and premier.

The delegation also met the Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah, Defense Minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabah, President of Kuwait Chamber of Commerce and Industry 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Saqr and is due to meet Finance Minister Jasim al-Kharafi tomorrow.

The Soviet delegation is visiting here in continuation of important and successful talks which Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah had held during a visit to Moscow last February. The trip produced a protocol for economic cooperation.

According to the protocol, "The Soviet Union and Kuwait have agreed, out of mutual friendship, understanding and total respect for national sovereignty, to promote and foster long-term economic, scientific and technical relations on the basis of mutual interest."

Katushev and the accompanying delegation had visited oil installations in the city of Ahmadi in the afternoon and they were received by board chairman and managing director of Kuwait Oil Company, 'Abd al-Malik al-Gharaballi. KOC is an affiliate of KPC.

OMAN

Envoy To Visit USSR To Discuss Embassy Opening

GF151338 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 14 Jul 86 p 1

["Exclusive" report from Moscow]

[Text] The Omani ambassador to Jordan, who has been appointed nonresident ambassador to the USSR, will arrive in Moscow in the next few days to hold contacts on opening an Omani Embassy in the Soviet capital. An official source at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs has told *Al-Ittihad* that Omani Foreign Ministry officials will accompany the ambassador. A number of these officials will probably stay in Moscow until the embassy is opened, the source added.

PDRY

Deputy Foreign Minister Departs for Nicaragua

GF151354 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Brother Muhammad 'Ali 'Imayah left Aden this morning for Nicaragua to represent our country in the festivities of the 7th anniversary of the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution.

ANA has learned that Brother 'Imayah is carrying a written message from Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, to Comrade Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Executive Committee of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and president of the Republic of Nicaragua.

Al-Siyayli on Amnesty for 13 Jan Conspirators

EA112120 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Brother Brigadier Salih Munassar al-Siyayli, Political Bureau member, Council of Ministers deputy chairman, and interior minister, has confirmed that the guarantees offered to misled fugitives under the general amnesty decree consist of their political and social rights — including the right to work, security, and stability — freedom from prosecution for mistakes committed by misled fugitives on 13 January, and the return of their housing, property, and any other personal property, as well as the right to lead their lives in a normal manner.

In an interview with the *14 Uktubar* newspaper, Al-Siyayli said the humanitarian aspect of the general amnesty decree gives our brothers who have been released inside the country, the returnees from abroad, and the misled fugitives among them the opportunity of benefiting from the decree and correcting their mistakes, returning to their jobs, showing a positive attitude toward work, and respecting this country's laws and regulations.

In this connection, he called on the party's basic organizations, mass organizations, and officials at work places and production to make greater efforts to help the misled people and those returning to their jobs to correct their mistakes and remind them of the past so that they can make greater efforts at work and reeducate themselves.

Brother al-Siyayli renewed the call to the brother misled fugitives, saying the party and homeland open their arms to their sons who have found themselves at a certain stage in political exile far from their families and relatives. He rejected the biased rumors being disseminated by circles hostile to our regime and party.

He said all the rumors that had been spread about an alleged dialogue with the conspirator, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, are incorrect, adding that the cooperation of the hostile mass media with the conspirator, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, exposed the extent of the link between him and these media and the countries they belong to.

He added: Our visit to the northern part of the homeland was for the purpose of holding a dialogue with our brothers there in order to develop relations between the two parts. He also touched on the importance of holding dialogue with the brothers in the northern part of the homeland concerning the return of the fugitives and the arrangements that have been made to proceed with the trial of the leading elements that planned and implemented the bloody conspiracy of 13 January.

SAUDI ARABIA

Iraqi First Deputy Premier Arrives 16 July

GF161206 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi first deputy prime minister and member of the Revolution Command Council, arrived in Al-Ta'if this afternoon on a visit to the Kingdom. He was received at Al-Hawiyah Airport by His Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general.

Meets King Fahd

LD162044 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Fahd received Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi first deputy prime minister and member of the Revolution Command Council, at Al-'Aqiq Palace this evening. The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Amir Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general; His Royal Highness Amir Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of interior; the minister of state and member of the council of ministers; and the accompanying minister, Dr Muhammad (?al-Milhim). The meeting was also attended by Sadun Shakir, member of the Revolution Command Council and Iraqi interior minister; General 'Abd al-Jabbar Shanshal, Iraqi minister of state for military affairs; and Iraqi Ambassador to Saudi Arabia 'Abd al-Malik al-Yasin.

Taha Yasin Ramadan left Al-Ta'if this evening after his brief visit. [passage omitted]

YAR

Ministers Relieved, Appointed; Ministries Merged

GF162004 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Presidential decrees were issued today. The first decree relieved the ministers of economy and industry and of supply and trade from their posts. The second merged the Ministry of Economy and Industry and the Ministry of Supply and Trade into one ministry named the Ministry of Economy, Supply, and Trade. The third decree appointed Brother Muhammad Khadim al-Wajih as minister of economy, supply, and trade, and Brother 'Alawi Salih al-Salami as minister of finance.

Libyan People's Congress Delegation Arrives

GF151850 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Muftah al-Ustah 'Umar, secretary of the Libyan General People's Congress, arrived in Sanaa this evening. He is leading a large delegation from the General People's Congress and committees in fraternal Libya on a visit to our country that will last several days. During this visit the delegation will attend the convocation of branch conferences of the General People's Congress. [passage omitted]

Mubarak Comments Prior to European Trip

NC160926 Cairo MENA in English 0848 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, July 16 (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak left here this morning for Rome at the start of a short working three day visit to France, Britain, West Germany and Italy.

The president is accompanied by Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali and Governor of the Central Bank 'Ali Najm.

He was seen off at the airport by People's Assembly Speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub, Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi and (Consultative) Council Speaker Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim and Cairo Governor Yusuf Sabri Abu Talib.

Asked about Egypt's view on Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals to hold a preliminary conference before holding the international Middle East peace conference, President Mubarak reiterated that Egypt's view will remain unchanged.

"The general thinking is for holding the international peace conference. We are after it and we will not change our minds", he said.

Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif said that President Mubarak's tour of the four great European countries comes within the context of his keenness on fostering the policy of rectifying the economic course as well as all development plans.

This intensive and high-level visit comes in view of the importance of those four great countries and the links binding them with Egypt, particularly in economic domains, Al-Sharif said. The information minister described the visit as a first-rate economic act aimed at boosting and rectifying Egyptian economy during the forthcoming stage.

U.S. Rejection of USSR-French Initiative Criticized

NC150757 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0650 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 15 Jul (MENA) — The newspaper *Al-Akhbar* has expressed its astonishment at the U.S. rejection of the Soviet-French proposal that an international conference be held to discuss peace in the Middle East. The proposal suggests that a preparatory committee be created initially, to include representatives from the UN Security Council permanent members, in an effort to give momentum to current efforts to resolve the dispute in the region. The pretext used by the United States for its rejection is that such a conference would become a platform for mere rhetoric, rather than permitting genuine negotiations.

In today's editorial, the paper adds that the U.S. State Department has suggested that Moscow resume relations with Israel if it is really interested in playing a positive role in the Middle East. The paper points out that the U.S. position is quite strange, for, if the United States has a serious and sincere desire to establish peace in the Middle East, it must assess all available options and not insist on only one, particularly if that one has failed to achieve its objectives. The paper goes on to say that it is the Palestinian cause that is the crux of the Middle East issue, the effects of which have been felt in various countries because of the tension and frustration produced.

The paper expresses the belief that direct negotiations are no longer a suitable basis for the resolution of this dispute. This is particularly true in light of the inflexible attitude shown by Israel ever since the peace process began, reflected clearly in the Tabah issue. Further, Israel refuses to consider the participation of the PLO, as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, in peace negotiations, and the United States refuses to engage in dialogue with the PLO.

The paper notes that the PRC supports the Soviet-French call for the participation of the five permanent members of the Security Council in the initial stage of the international conference. This alone should be sufficient reason for Israel and the United States to withdraw their opposition to the international conference, since the only salient aspect of this opposition is the PLO's participation, while all of the parties concerned, particularly the Arabs, welcome the convocation of such a conference.

Lutfi on Need To Redress Balance of Payment Deficit

NC121938 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] According to Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi, there is a deficit in the Egyptian balance of payment and several economic measures are needed to tackle this problem. Chief among these measures, he stated, is the need to streamline imports. This means confining our imports to production needs and to basic consumption supplies which domestic production falls short of meeting. The prime minister made these remarks to journalists after attending the Naval Academy's 37th graduation ceremony.

Dr Lutfi said that we can do without luxury imports for the time being. He noted that there is a ban on automobile imports, which amounted to 500 million pounds 1 and 1/2 years ago. Ways do exist to offset the reduction in customs revenue and increase public revenues. One very important measure, he added, is to combat tax evasion, a striking phenomenon in this country as well as in many others.

The prime minister also affirmed that there are no plans to collect part of the Suez Canal charges in Egyptian currency. We need more foreign exchange to redress the trade deficit, he added.

Commentator Hopes for Government-Opposition Dialogue

NC151948 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1240 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Ahmad al-Qasir commentary: "True Democracy Is Egypt's Only Way To Solve Its Problems"]

[Text] The agreement which was reached between representatives of the opposition and the government yesterday with regard to the steamlining of subsidies to lower-income groups is a true victory for Egypt's pioneering democratic practices. This is the first time that all the people of Egypt, through their party representatives, have participated in making a decision about a vital issue which affects the lives of millions who reside in this country. A radical solution to the problem of subsidies is the beginning of effective action to confront our current economic crisis.

It is a source of relief to all citizens that such an issue can be solved after so much trouble. This relief is only enhanced by the nation's renewed confidence in the multiparty system's ability to undertake successful collective decisionmaking. Such an event is only further evidence of the importance of opposition and its genuine role in protecting the interests of the people by keeping dialogue alive. After all, Egypt belongs to all Egyptians.

The Egyptian people have never failed to show their true worth during times of recurring crisis. The opposition parties have taken a brave nationalist step by helping to make the decision about subsidies and the need to rechannel them to the poorest sectors of the population. This should be regarded as a significant turning point in the history of Egypt's democratic tradition. It will also have far-reaching implications for the future of our country for several reasons:

1. This event has established the depth and originality of Egyptian democracy, a democracy which makes this country stand out, not only in the Arab world, but in the Third World as well. Egypt's problems can only be solved through true democracy. Egypt belongs to every one of its people.

2. This event has provided further evidence that constructive and purposeful dialogue is the only way to face reality and to upstage demagoguery and one-upmanship.

3. The agreement on subsidies is considered to be a preliminary for further dialogue between the NDP and all the opposition parties with regard to other national issues, particularly economic reform. Since the beginning of this fiscal year, the government has made a serious attempt at economic reform within the framework of an economic and social development plan.

What is truly interesting in the report presented by the preparatory committee participating in the debate over subsidies is the pragmatic approach in dealing with reality. The committee report emphasized that subsidies for basic commodities should remain intact, that subsidies for consumption goods should be reduced, and that the tax system should be reformed and made more effective to ensure that those who are better off will assume their fair share of the burden. This means the consensus is that lower-income groups should not be affected.

Finally, we should say that the success of this experiment tempts us to propose that other vital national issues such as housing, education, and youth problems be subjects for government-opposition dialogue and for joint decisionmaking. Will this experience be repeated? Will Egypt prove to the whole world that it can use democracy as a means to surmount its current troubles?

AL-AHRAM: Israel Manufactures, Sells Cluster Bombs
PM170859 Cairo AL-AHRAM INTERNATIONAL EDITION in Arabic 16 Jul 86 p 1

[Hamdi Fu'ad report: "U.S. Sources: Israel Manufactures Cluster Bombs, Sells Them to West European Countries"]

[Text] Washington — U.S. sources have confirmed that Israel succeeded in manufacturing cluster bombs more sophisticated than the U.S.-made bombs, after President Reagan's government banned the export of this type of bomb to Israel following its invasion of Lebanon.

The sources said that Washington, nevertheless, did not stop providing Israel with know-how and with certain parts for the production and development of this type of bomb to the point that Israel has become capable of producing cluster bombs that are better and more sophisticated than the American kinds. Israel is now selling its bombs to several West European countries, the sources added.

A production company in West Germany obtained from Israel equipment for the launching of this kind of cluster bomb, as well as parts for its production in Germany.

Cambodian Vice President Arrives in Cairo 16 Jul
NC161509 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1430 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 16 Jul (MENA) — Khieu Samphan, Cambodian vice president in charge of foreign affairs, arrived in Cairo this afternoon on a 2-day visit to Egypt.

In a statement he made on arrival, Khieu Samphan praised the Egyptian Government's position and its support for the front led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk. He is due to leave Cairo for Zambia on Friday.

Sudanese Irrigation Minister Arrives 17 Jul
NC170707 Cairo MENA in English 0615 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, July 17 (MENA) — The Sudanese deputy premier and minister of irrigation in southern Sudan arrived here this morning with a delegation on a three-day visit to Egypt.

The Sudanese official is to meet with Deputy Premier and Minister of Agriculture Dr. Yusuf Wali, and with a number of senior state officials. The Sudanese delegation will also visit the "Al-Salihiyah" and "Al-Nubariyah" regions.

Saddam Husayn Speech on Revolution Anniversary

JN161800 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1602 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Speech by President Saddam Husayn on the 17th anniversary of the 17-30 July revolution — live or recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Dear Iraqis, sons of the glorious Arab nation everywhere: On the day of your revolution, the 17-30 July revolution, I extend to the glorious Iraqis greetings of pride and appreciation for the great achievements made in all fields, topped by your high spirit of sacrifice and jihad [holy war] in defense of rights, sovereignty, principles, and honor.

Brothers, your revolution's achievements have a special historical value, not only in the life of our people in Iraq, but also in the life of the Arab nation and the entire region. This revolution succeeded in a historical phase characterized by stumbling and weakening of many experiments and revolutions before major internal and external challenges. The revolution also took place and succeeded in a special historical period characterized by anxiety and frustration in the intellectual, political, and psychological fields throughout the region. While negative factors spread in many countries in the Arab homeland and also in other countries of the region and contemporary experiments in these countries faced different crises, and some of them actually failed, the revolution in Iraq forged ahead with firm strides toward growth, maturity, and prosperity. While other experiments in the region and elsewhere have lost touch with the people and also lost the enthusiasm of the younger generation as time passed, the revolution in Iraq has deepened its contact with the people and attracted the constructive zeal of the youth as the years passed. So the revolution became more experienced, mature, and wise.

If our pride is great thanks to the enormous material achievements that have been made under the revolution in the fields of industry, agriculture, services, education, health, and culture, it is even greater because the spirit of the revolution has remained alive with the passage of time. Principles have remained deep and genuine in the hearts of the revolutionary. Furthermore, enthusiasm has become the main obsession of the party and the people. This enthusiasm has not been dampened by the maturity gained through time and experience.

I can sum up our achievments by saying that the revolution, which needed to build its own system, did not become captive to that system. On the contrary, it made the system a means for continuing the revolution. It gave first consideration to principles and values and considered the masses, headed by the youth, the main force for the movement forward to make more achievements and to face the challenges.

When the abnormal and suspect Iranian experiment came to attack Iraq and challenge its revolution, the Iraqi revolution was already 12 years old. Some thought the new Iranian experiment would defeat the old Iraqi experiment. They based their judgments on superficial, conventioanl contrasts with other experiments in the region whose systems have dampened and weakened with time. However, reality has proven that a revolution that has strong, renewing characteristics as well as long experience could face the suspect and backward yellow storm that came from Tehran and assumed the characteristic of revolution and concealed itself behind the Islamic religion.

Here is the rivalry between our experiment and the regime of the charlatans, who have been attacking our country over the past 6 years, providing to everyone and in every field of rivalry that the 17-30 July revolution in Iraq is a genuine, strong, and abundantly giving experiment that is truly harmonious with the people's hopes and objectives and that stems from our heritage and values. It is the experiment that is bound to achieve final victory, God willing.

I said in my speech to the extraordinary meeting of the regional congress that the Iranian rulers' insistence on war and rejection of peace initiatives express their fear of the future. Those conjurers who have forced themselves on their people through charlatancy and tyranny, exploited the backwardness of those people, committed aggression and sparked war, had aimed and still aim at liquidating your honorable and shining experiment. They wanted, O glorious Iraqis, to liquidate the living witness to their failure. Every day of your steadfastness and every creative achievement you make while fighting in defense of your country testifies to the failure of the clique of evil and charlatancy. This testimony is a threat to the existence of that clique. It is also an indicator of the inevitable black fate awaiting it and its evil allies.

I tell this suspect, backward clique and its allies: You will never achieve your designs. The strategic conflict between the Iraqi and Iranian experiments was decided long ago in favor of the strong, genuine, creative, and renewing Iraqi experiment. The suspect and false Iranian experiment was defeated. We waged the struggle for 6 years in the military field, with all its details, and also in the intellectual, political, economic, and other fields. Success was the lot of Iraq in all of these struggle fields. We are confident of victory because we are confident of our people's consciousness and true, strong adherence to their sovereignty, freedom, and right to chose their own course. We are confident of victory because justice must triumph over falsehood, charlatancy, and jugglery, and consciousness over backwardness. We are confident of victory because the will for just peace to which we adhere must triumph over the will of evil and aggression. Brothers, sons of great Iraq, since 1982 the economic field has become a major battlefield between us and the enemy and its allies. In that year the enemies and their plotting partners had imagined that weakening Iraq economically would enable them to fulfill their evil dreams of liquidating the great Iraqi experiment, dominating Iraq, and sharing it among themselves after drowning its people in a sea of death and ruination. The Syrian regime's sudden decision to suspend the flow of Iraqi oil through Syrian territory, which took place within the framework of an exposed deal with the Iranian regime, has been one of the basic elements of this conspiracy. However, our great experiment, with the characteristics we have mentioned, was able to contain that conspiracy and to foil its suspect designs.

The leadership, in cooperation with the honest experts in our country and through the support and contribution of our people's sons and political, unionist, and vocational organizations, immediately adopted precautionary measures to contain the plot, its courses, and results. Iraq's economy was able to remain steadfast in the face of the conspiracy, to open new horizons for victory, and to compensate for some of the losses resulting from the closure of the oil pipeline passing through Syria.

Iraq's firm relations with its partners and friends in the world — relations that were entrenched throughout long years and that were fruitful within the framework of mutual interests — played a prominent role in our success in confronting the new difficulties. Our Arab brothers' help and cooperation also played a role in easing the effects of the conspiracy and in guaranteeing new outlets for Iraqi oil exports.

O generous Iraqis, thanks to your patience, lofty stands, great awareness, and generous sacrifices, important achievements were attained under these difficult economic circumstances. At a time when difficulties that were less severe and circumstances that were less complicated shook many countries inside and outside our region, the situation in our country was stable, firm, and called for optimism. Our situation was also able to grow and to gain more experience and efficiency for an ideal investment of the available resources.

Brothers, the economic field remains a basic field amid the existing conflict. The importance of this field increased this year because the price of oil went down quickly, resulting in a drop in our resources as well as the resources of all countries producing oil, including Iran. As we did in 1982, we quickly took precautionary measures to protect our economy, to guarantee our basic needs, to defend our country against the aggression, and to guarantee the basic needs of our people in suitable quantities under the current circumstances to continue the process of constructions and development.

Our firm international relations played an important role in organizing our economic affairs. This once again affirmed the strength of the Iraqi stand and the world's confidence in Iraq as a stable country that possesses great present and future potential.

We are confident that we can overcome the difficult new economic circumstances. We basically depend on your contribution, O intelligent Iraqis, to develop production qualitatively and quantitatively in the best investment of resources, in avoiding any form of squandering in private life or in the state, and in exploiting all available potential to increase resources and limit expenditures. I appeal to all Iraqi men and women to follow this course to reinforce our steadfastness and bring our final victory closer.

As you have always done, you have sacrificed your blood to safeguard great Iraq. Glorious Iraqi women, you donated your jewellery to safeguard Iraq's pride and glory, We are confident that the coming stage will witness more effectiveness in this vital field.

On the other hand, we see the owners of the suspect and tarnished experience in Iran perplexed in front of the new state facing them. Throughout past years, the Iranians spent billions to finance their war machine while development and everything related to life stopped in their country.

When new conditions prevailed in the oil market, when the revenues of the gang ruling Iran declined, and when that gang realized that under these circumstances they would not be able to provide further billions to finance the war machine and to share the biggest part of the money with international usurers and gangs of Zionist arms dealers who encourage the Iranian rulers to continue the war and who are partners of the ruling gang in plundering Iran's wealth, they lost their minds. Instead of dealing with the affairs of their destroyed country by resorting to peace, they began to beat the drums of war harder so they could conceal this crushing crisis and other crises that threaten their failing entity. This trend, which lacks any sense of responsibility toward their people and country, sheds more light on the reality of this false gang which uses religion as a cover.

Iraq, with its genuine and vivid experience and with the sense of responsibility displayed by its citizens and leaders, can contain the new economic circumstances just as it did in the past. Over the past 18 years, Iraq has built a strong base for a strong national economy because it maintains firm Arab and international relations. These circumstances will not reduce Iraq's ability to confront the criminal clique, which insists on war and exploits the Iranians' blood and money to feed their lusts and grudges. By believing that the escalation of aggression against strong, capable Iraq will save them from their increasing crises, the diappointed, corrupt Iranian rulers add another illusion to the series of illusions that led them to the present failure.

On this occasion, I would like to clarify an essential issue regarding what is currently being discussed about the distribution of quotas to the oil-producing countries. Iraq is eager to safeguard OPEC unity and was one of the founders of OPEC. Iraq was preparing to host the OPEC summit conference on the 20th anniversary of its establishment, but the Iranian aggression prevented it. Iraq has borne much sacrifice because of its commitment to OPEC unity and its position in the oil market. During all the past stages, Iraq produced less than it had the right to produce, because Iraq did not believe in using its revenues excessively. It also did not encourage the policy of raising prices. But we cannot agree that Iraq's quota would be set in a manner that is not in line with its huge reserves, its population, and its legitimate needs, especially since Iraq is defending its sovereignty and security as well as security and stability throughout the region on the basis of international responsibility and international law. No matter what the opinions are on the issues of the distribution of quotas among OPEC members, we cannot accept under the current circumstances a quota that is less than Iran's.

The Iranian regime spends all its oil revenues on its war machine. Any increase in Iran's revenues over Iraq's practically means in the current circumstances increasing ability to prolong the war and to threaten security and stability in the region. That is why this issue is decisively linked to our national security and also to the issue of security and stability in the Gulf.

I hope that our brothers and friends who are members of OPEC realize this aspect and tackle the question of quotas, particularly between Iraq and Iran, from the angle of concern to reduce the evils of aggression and provide better circumstances for peace and stability in the region. When peace is achieved, then the region's oil-exporting countries can meet as neighbors and partners to decide on an equitable formula that would secure the legitimate interests of all.

Brothers, sons of the glorious Arab nation, the Arab situation has always been one of our major concerns. Despite the fact that Iraq is currently preoccupied with confronting the Iranian aggression and the big conspiracy behind it, it has worked and continues to work with patience and diligence to achieve Arab solidarity and to lessen the negative manifestations in the Arab state of affairs. This has been one of our major concerns and one of our priority tasks at all Arab meetings and conferences and during all our contacts with our Arab brothers.

We deeply believe that negative manifestations in any part of the Arab homeland inevitably reflect on the general state of affairs in the Arab region and that the weakness of Arab solidarity poses a threat to pan-Arab security. We have always spoken of the unity of pan-Arab security. We said the aggression and the conspiracies against countries that are Israel's neighbors pose a threat to the entire Arab nation. The Iranian aggression against Iraq also poses a threat to the entire Arab nation. However, these deviationist stands, which limit pan-Arab security and base it on suspect alliances threatening Arab security and the Arab entity, constitute the most serious threat to the Arab nation at present. Those who did not hesitate to ally themselves with Iran in its war against Iraq are the ones who assume primary responsibility for the weak solidarity and the dangers and challenges that the Arab nation is currently experiencing. The issuance of flamboyant slogans does not change the facts. The Arab citizen, who has gained wide experience and knowledge of men, politics, and regimes, is capable of distinguishing between claims and facts and between charlatanism and sincere stands.

We reiterate our commitment to the Arab summit resolutions calling for settling Arab differences and establishing relations based on cooperation and solidarity. However, we believe that the attainment of this objective should take place by adopting stands that are really in line with the genuine pan-Arab commitment and not through illusions, maneuvers, axes, and cheap exploitation of opportunities, or through conspiracies against the Arab nation's entity. We call for pursuing joint Arab action at all levels and also pursuing Arab summits, since they are the best venue for tackling problems and differences. The obstruction of joint action while waiting to settle problems and differences has not only led to the current problems and differences but has also led to more problems and more differences. It gave those who intentionally seek to obstruct joint Arab efforts and undermine the Arab situation and Arab solidarity more time and more opportunities to pursue their suspect, destructive policy.

When talking about the pan-Arab situation, we must say that solidarity with the Palestinian Arab people and with their just and legitimate struggle remains a central task in all pan-Arab action. We are called upon under all conditions and circumstances to provide the necessary requirements for the continuation of this struggle by backing the PLO, which the Palestinian Arab people have chosen through generous sacrifices, long experience, and out of their own free, independent will as their representative and the base for their struggle. Iraq, which has always called for mutual respect among the sons of the Arab nation in all of their countries and respect for their free choices within the framework of constructive and positive interaction, affirms the need to respect the wish of the Palestinian Arab people and to show absolute solidarity with their just struggle.

Iraq also affirms the importance of the relationship with fraternal Egypt and the need to open the doors of interaction on the basis of the nation's common destiny and higher interests. Different Arab policies must not prevent cooperation and coordination in any possible field among the Arab states. Cooperation is our means to establish a strong base for reconstruction and confrontation of common dangers and challenges. Those who sabotage cooperation among Arab states under false slogans are only serving Zionist and imperialist plans and conspiring against the Arab nation by their intentions and the results they are seeking.

When we call for building a special bridge and a common ground for interaction with fraternal Egypt, we do not ignore the status quo, nor do we give in to any of its negative factors, results, and circumstances. But we still call on the Arabs to act responsibly and to agree on any common policy that will strengthen the nation's spirit, objectives, and honorable, noble means in Egypt and in any of the countries of the Arab homeland. We call for action, not oneupmanship. We want to add strength to those who are concerned about the Arab nation's higher interest and destiny.

We are confident that the minds of the sons of the nation, which are free of any ulterior motives, whether in Egypt or in any of the countries of the great Arab homeland, can achieve what is good for the nation without blocking the road to the future or burdening the present situation with what it rejects or cannot bear due to a certain policy, regardless of this policy and its source. True principled pan-Arab solidarity, while it does not allow the circumstances of any Arab country to become a burden or to disrupt its vitality, assumes that facing any situation in any Arab country is not a local issue, but a pan-Arab task that calls for everyone's cooperation. We are fully aware of the fact that dissipating the nation's efforts is bound to complicate its problems and thus adversely affect the entire Arab homeland. We are one nation. Any good or bad is reflected on the entire nation.

O Iraqis, brave men of the Armed Forces, since July 1985, the battlefields have witnessed major battles between us and the enemy. It behooves us to pause here and explain the basic facts to our brothers, friends, and even our enemies. Ever since our withdrawal from Iranian territory to our border in June 1982, the enemy has been launching one major offensive after another to occupy our territory and achieve its evil ambitions on our country. Ever since the big offensive of July 1982 east of Al-Basrah, the enemy has been deceiving the Iranian peoples by describing every major offensive as the last one.

This is what it said in 1982, 1983, 1984, and in 1985. Before every assault, it used to spread resounding allegations about recruiting hundreds of thousands. They also spoke about the possibility of recruiting millions against Iraq. International Zionism also spread the charlatans' propaganda and lies. Their allies, who claim to be Arabs, also echoed these lies just as the enemies who hate the Arab nation and wish it every ill and who do not even admire the Iranian regime and its hangmen did. The falsehood of these allegations has been exposed and all these attacks have been aborted and destroyed by the the Iraqis' iron will, rare bravery, firm capabilities, and renewed energy supported by Almighty God.

The disappointed enemy lost hundreds of thousands during those massacres. Huge quantities of its equipment and weapons were destroyed. Any other regime with a minimum sense of responsibility toward its people and the future of its country would not have insisted on war and would have dealt positively with peace offers and concepts. No sooner did the Iranian regime emerge from a massacre than it insisted on the way of death and destruction and opened the door for a new massacre and continued destruction of its country.

Everybody who knows the state of affairs in Iran firmly believes that that regime which launched an expansionist aggression against Iraq in September 1980, as well as against other countries in the region, has gambled away its existence. This regime, whose aggression failed in 1980, which received a strong slap from the proud Al-Qadisiyah army and which failed when it repeated its aggression against Iraq in July 1982 and afterward, has fallen into a crisis and the quagmire of illusions and ambition to which it was pushed by cunning Zionism and by its allies who claim to be Arabs. It thus began to believe that any attempt to end its adventure would certainly expose it to severe punishment from the Iranian people, who paid a high price for its foolish adventures and its black ambitions and would force it to shoulder its responsibilities for running the affairs of a destroyed, paralyzed country surrounded by death, destruction, poverty, misery, and corruption at a time when it is unable to solve any problem and when it has nothing left except charlatanism and conjuration.

It has become obvious that this regime fears peace and sees in it a threat to destroy it and reveal its inability to solve the problems of life. Therefore, it is trying to remedy its historic crisis by insisting on war, aggression, and destuction.

In August this year the Iranian regime carried out a new adventure that it called, as usual, the final battle. This adventure, which took a whole year of charlatanism, conjuration, and aggression to be prepared, was aimed at the Al-Basrah area and its military and nonmilitary outlets and ports. But our vigilant, capable forces managed since the beginning of the battle to crush the attack on three main axes. It did manage to occupy a limited pocket in the Al-Faw sector. Then it began to cover its defeat in this strategic battle by resounding allegations about the importance of this accomplishment. It also tried to conceal the military realities that its forces there have no future, its losses there are huge, and that the situation has turned into a serious attrition of its human and nonhuman capabilities.

The conjurers who are afraid for their fate and who do not hesitate to kill millions of Iranians to maintain themselves in power were not concerned by the losses and continued to hold on to this small pocket so they could use it for propaganda purposes and cover up their dilemma.

Brothers, we have become masters in dealing with this corrupt clique. We have come to know through our experience over the years how to destroy its forces and drag it from one defeat to another, paying no attention to their resounding claims and their propaganda clamor. What is important in any strategic conflict of this kind are the final results. Since we had faith in ourselves and our people, we had to deal with the details of the war with patience and rationalism to reduce our losses, safeguard the blood of our sons, and at the same inflict the heaviest losses on the enemy. This behavior, stemming from real strength and from our confidence in the future, has placed the Iranian regime in a greater dilemma, particularly after it had described the battle that took place in February 1986 as the final battle, and after that had mobilized for this battle troops that, according to the Iranian regime, were the largest force in the history of the war. It then started to speak about another final battle, and its hangmen began roaming Iranian cities and villages recruiting the rogues and the misled they could recruit for the battlefront to boost the morale of their forces, to conceal their dilemma, and to make believe that they could achieve important results with respect to the balance of forces at the battlefront.

Following the siege on the Iranian forces in the Al-Faw area, where they are daily facing death, we decided to resort to a new method — attacking and raiding enemy positions and preventing it from taking the initiative -- to regain some of our land that it had occupied. We also resorted to the method of seeking out its forces wherever they may be to destroy them, exhaust the enemy, and maintain the initiative on the battlefield. We achieved important results and inflicted heavy losses in the VI, IV, and III Army Corps sectors and all along the II Army Corps sector, including the Mehran area.

The enemy sensed the danger of our new method and its role in exposing its false claims, particularly that the use of this method has come at a time when the length of the war has started working against the enemy's economic and oil interests and at a time when resentment in Iran has increased against the policy of aggression and expansion. Motivated by such feelings and the danger, the enemy mobilized a big force in the Mehran area, although the area is not that important strategically, and succeeded in regaining this area after sustaining heavy losses. We behaved in this battle with logic and withdrew to our international border. We focused our attention on our basic objective of destroying the enemy's forces and inflicting heavy losses.

The enemy tried to blow up the Mehran battle as best as it could, depicting it as a strategic transformation in the situation. It resorted to propaganda clamor to boost the morale of its forces and to conceal the crises it experiences. However, facts must inevitably emerge despite the resounding claims.

All enemy leaders are saying that they have to end the war this year. An accurate analysis of these statements — and all objective observers agree with us on this — shows that time is not in their interest and that they are hurrying to launch attacks, fearing the collapse of their economic, political, and military situation.

This situation requires us to work to inflict a comprehensive defeat on the enemy — a defeat thath will upset its balance and brings its end quickly. We face an important stage. The brave men who presented great examples in steadfastness, capability, and efficiency in all battles, are required to prove to the enemy, as they have done throughout the past 6 years, that its new adventures will be wiped out and its dreams and riffraff will be destroyed. Let them go to hell; this is the fate they deserve.

O glorious Iraqis, you were patient. You fought bravely and wrote shining chapters in history. You are facing decisive circumstances — the circumstances of victory. Your strong fist should deal more blows to the heads of the rogues until they fall under your feet. We have all we need for steadfastness and victory. If they enemy is boasting of its ignorant mob, we challenge it with the 15 million Iraqi men and women. Our capability for a serious and efficient mobilization was and is still greater than the capabilities of those retarded people who live on exaggerations and lies. The tens of thousands of new Iraqi fighters who are well trained and supplied with the best equipment constitute a big strategic reserve ready to support our capable forces along the frontline.

I say to those boasting rogues that the front of the Iraqi Army is along the forward positions on the front and its rear is in the extreme south, north, and west. With God's help, we are capable of wiping out any new adventure, just as we did its old adventures. We will topple their rotten heads under the feet of our brave men. Let them go to hell; this is the fate they deserve.

O men in the Armed Forces and Popular Army, I greet you wherever you are defending Iraq's sovereignty, the Arab nation's security, and the Iraqi women's honor. You have fought bravely and competently. I greet you, O men in the infantry, artillery, armored corps, the special forces, and the helicopter cavaliers, as well as the men of the engineering corps and combat and support units in the Army. I greet the brave men of the Navy who fought bravely at sea. The Navy force was so capable it inflicted heavy losses on the enemy and tightly controlled the upper Gulf.

I greet our Air Force, the eagles and their other colleagues. This corps has proved its decisive superiority over the enemy through the will of its men. It has attained a high level of experience and accuracy so that there is no target on Iranian territory or on its coast that has not been raided and burned by Iraq's eagles. The roar of your planes spreads fear in the ranks of the enemy. Your successful strikes at its sensitive positions have weakened its economic capabilities so that it has reached the point of frustration and deterioration. May God grant you success and carry out further crushing strikes on the heads of the evil people and aggressors.

On this occasion I also greet tens of thousands of Iraq's university students, who are filled with enthusiasm and who are training in arms and methods of fighting to form with other men a large reserve army for their dear country.

O glorious Iraqi women, O mothers, wives, sisters, and daughters of fighters, what shall I say about you except that I find in every victory achieved by a brave Iraqi fighter clear traces of the glorious Iraqi women's role, patience, and awareness. The glorious Iraqi women have been supporters of the great Iraqi Army. God bless the Iraqi women and may God materialize your hopes for victory and peace so your beloved ones can return with their heads high and as men who deserve the honor of affiliation with the glorious Iraqi family.

You, O righteous martyrs, Iraq's dear sons and unique men, O symbols of sacrifice and prosperity in Iraq, on this occasion, we send you our greetings and love from our hearts that respect and appreciate you. You in Iraq have entrenched the values of sacrifice and self-denial. You have embodied the meaning of bravery and chivalry highly valued by your ancestors. Your blood has burned the enemy's remnants and kept your country free from its evil and black ambitions. Your are with us, O dear Iraqis, on the bank of the Euphrates. You are with us in the eyes of our sisters as a hope for victory and peace and on the lips of the mothers as a song of pride of coming generations. You are with us in the conversation of the fathers and in the eyes of the children as a promise of victory for Iraq and the Arab nation.

O beloved Iraqis, I wish you on this dear occasion every victory. May God preserve you. Peace be upon you.

Na'im Haddad Relieved of RCC Membership

JN161840 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1820 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Jul (INA) — The Iraqi RCC has relieved Na'im Haddad of membership on the council. This came in a decision made by the RCC in a session held here today. The decision to relieve Haddad, broadcast by Baghdad Television tonight, came in light of the decision by the ninth regional congress of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in its extraordinary session Thursday and in accordance with the provisions of the Iraqi Constitution.

Ramadan Receives Turkish Official, Message

JN161125 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0952 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Jul (INA] — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, met here today with Ekrem Pakdemirli, Turkish treasury and foreign trade under secretary, and his delegation. Pakdemirli handed Ramadan a written message from Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal on the good relations between the two countries and the prospects of promoting them in all spheres for the common interest of the two friendly and neighborly peoples.

The Turkish delegation arrived in Baghdad the day before yesterday on a visit that will last several days.

Ramadan Returns From Saudi Visit, Makes Statement

JN170922 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0728 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Jul (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, and members of his delegation returned to Baghdad late last night following a brief 1-day visit to Saudi Arabia.

Ramadan told INA that he conveyed a message from President Saddam Husayn to his brother King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz dealing with bilateral relations and Iraq's satisfaction with the nature of the relations between the two fraternal countries and stressing the importance of continuing the discussion and consultation to deepen and strengthen these relations.

Ramadan added that the talks with King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz dealt with the current Arab situation, the intensive aggressive onslaught against the Arab countries and the need to exert sincere efforts to strengthen Arab solidarity and develop joint Arab action against the rancorous aggressors, who have exploited Arab divisions and anti-Arab stands to achieve their expansionist designs and policies.

Ramadan praised the cordial atmosphere of the talks which, he said, reflected common concern and an earnest desire to strengthen the Arab stand in the service of Arab issues.

Ramadan said that King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz asked him to convey his greetings to President Saddam Husayn. He also expressed Saudi Arabia's pride and satisfaction with its developing relations with Iraq and its determination to continue the cooperation between the two fraternal countries for their mutual benefit and the benefit of the Arab nation.

War Communique Reports Attack on Maritime Target

JN161646 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1610 GMT
16 Jul 86

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] Communique No 2,293 issued by the Armed Forces General Command: [passage omitted]

The following is a roundup of last night's and today's activities:

1. At 0145 today the criminal enemy attacked with a force estimated at more than two regiments one of our brave units in the III Army Corps sector of operations. The triumphant soldiers of truth from the heroic Al-Husayn Forces repulsed the enemy using all types of weapons with efficient support from our brave artillery and armored units. With God's help, the enemy was defeated after sustaining 307 killed and many others wounded. A number of enemy personnel were captured and seven boats were destroyed. God bless the zealous men of the brave Al-Husayn Forces. God bless the heroic III Army Corps.

2. With determination and efficiency, our eagles continued to deal severe blows to the Khomeyniite aggressors and to destroy their potential. At 1307 today our eagles launched a successful raid against a large maritime target off the Iranian coast, scoring an effective and accurate hit. Our eagles returned with their planes safely to base under God's protection and guidance.

3. Our units in the VII Army Corps sector were able to inflict the following losses on the enemy:

a. One 106-mm gun and 60-mm mortar were destroyed.
b. Six positions were destroyed and one enemy soldier was killed.
c. One shovel was destroyed and another was damaged.
d. Two ammunition piles were set on fire and an (RPK) machine gun and a light launcher were seized.

4. In the East Maysan IV Army Corps sector, our units engaged enemy positions and personnel assembly points destroying one tanks and five observation posts. Our units also seized a 60-mm mortar in the same sector.

5. In the I Army Corps northern sector, two infantry positions, an ammunition pile, and an observation post were destroyed.

6. The criminal enemy shelled Abu al-Khasib with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 16 July 1986

King Husayn To Work for Iraqi-Syrian Summit

JN170547 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
0500 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Fu'ad Na'im report from Amman]

[Excerpts] Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri has asserted that King Husayn and other Arab leaders are endeavoring to arrange a meeting between Hafiz al-Asad and Saddam Husayn, adding that the Iraqi and Syrian presidents want such a meeting despite the current difficulties.

At a recent news conference, King Husayn said that normalization of Iraqi-Syrian relations is inevitable and that he would do his utmost to effect a meeting between the two countries, adding that the meeting might not be at the level on which it was supposed to be held in the past; that is, on the foreign ministers level.

King Husayn is expected to visit Baghdad next Saturday to be followed by a visit to Damascus to resume mediation between the two capitals.

SAWT AL-SHA'B Comments on Open Bridges Policy

Affirms Benefits

JN160940 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic
16 Jul 86 p 1

[Editorial: "For the Sake of the Cause and Not for the Sake of Personal Interests"]

[Text] When Jordan puts the issue of the steadfastness of the kinfolk in the occupied territories at the top of its national and pan-Arab priorities, it proceeds from constants that are outside the framework of individual or personal interests and that are in harmony with its belief in the importance of land in the battle of survival with the Israeli enemy and in the importance of bolstering the steadfastness of the Palestinian citizen in the face of expulsion and expansion plans. Based on this principle, His Majesty King Husayn has stressed the open bridges policy. This policy is one of the battles Jordan is waging silently along with the patient and steadfast Palestinian people.

Within the framework of Jordan's interpretation of action for the cause, this policy cannot be mortgaged to personal desires or to the course of some factions that sold themselves to the devil for the sake of achieving gains at the expense of the land and the people and at the expense of the suffering of the occupied territories' sons. This policy will not be affected by organizational actions of a personal nature that only serve the enemy and its plans and its objectives. The open bridges policy is not a passage for individuals and organizations who attempt to trade with the cause, to turn it into a means to affect the cause of the people who stand fast on their land, and to exploit the people's steadfastness for the sake of personal propagandistic gains.

By virtue of their presence in the heart of the battle, our kinfolk in the occupied territory realize that the confrontation of occupation cannot be mortgaged to the desires of individuals, to exploiting factions, to the organizations' narrow objectives, or for trading with the cause. Our kinfolk in the occupied territory know that they need this open bridges policy to maintain organic and organized attachment which has been far from political whims and from the rostrums of bargaining over and trading with the Palestine question.

Jordan bases this policy on principles that make the bridges channels of attachment and elements to entrench the kinfolk's positions, and at the same time prevent these bridges from turning into the means of emptying the land of our kinfolk. These measures are in harmony with Jordan's firm pan-Arab stand toward the Arab-Israeli conflict and with its higher national interests.

Regardless of the treacherous and delusive campaigns against this honest country, its commitment to its firm national and pan-Arab constants will not be affected by the vituperations of mercenaries. Moreover, those who seek personal interests will not be able to prevent it from performing its duties toward the kinfolk, because it rejects bargaining over the Palestinian people's cause and rights or trading with them, and above all because it does not fear to say the truth regardless of any blame.

Defends Stand

JN170958 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
0400 GMT 17 Jul 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Sons of the Cause Are the Decisionmakers," *Sawt al-Sha'b* says: It is not strange for Jordan to be exposed to a new campaign of deception and casting doubt. These seasonal campaigns appear whenever Jordan's firm stands on the Palestine question clash with the narrow personal interests of the factions and organizations whose existence has been associated with attempts to capitalize on the cause and the Palestinian people's blood and suffering.

Jordan, which stands alongside the Palestinian people in the battle of steadfastness and entrenchment on the land, defines its steps and moves with a view to achieving the objective of bolstering the steadfastness of the occupied territories' people on their national soil. This objective has been adopted and bolstered by all Arab summit resolutions and blessed by the peoples of the entire nation, because it is the main factor in any move to regain the land and usurped rights.

Sawt al-Sha'b continues: Therefore, Jordan wages its battles only on the land of steadfastness and deals only with those with good intentions, those who have placed the interest of the land above their personal interests. Jordan refuses to be dragged into the trends of internecine fighting and sowing of discord and hatred within the one Arab rank. The quarters attacking Jordan today are the very ones that are waging their battles outside the occupied land and squandering resources in areas outside the true field of struggle for the sake of the cause. These quarters are changing their stands and colors in accordance with their personal objectives. They place personal gains above the land and the suffering of the people who stand proud and dignified on that land.

Sawt al-Sha'b adds: If the objective is to mislead our people in the occupied territory and to drive them to despair, then we say that the steadfast on their land know the truth more than others. They can by their acumen and patriotism expose those who capitalize on their cause and overlook the suffering of their people because they are preoccupied by their bids to win supporters and positions here or there and to plot against this or that country.

Sawt al-Sha'b concludes: Our people in the occupied land and the masses of the Palestinian people everywhere now know the facts. They are the decisionmakers and the ones with the final say to put an end to the big comedy that is being created by those with personal interests; those who seek glories and folly at the expense of their people, land, and cause.

Expatriates Conference Discusses Economic Paper

JN161214 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Amman — The second Jordanian expatriates conference resumed at the Royal Cultural Center today. It held a session during which it discussed the economic working paper presented by Dr Raja'i al-Mu'ashshir, minister of industry, trade, and supply. The paper includes the reality and aspirations of the Jordanian economy as well as the consultative facilities available in Jordan for the various sectors of industry, agriculture, tourism, and services. The paper also includes lists of proposed industrial projects and measures to implement them in Jordan.

During the session, Planning Minister Dr Tahir Kan'an reviewed the various development projects and activities stipulated by the next 5-year development plan.

Al-Jumayyil Reportedly Sent 'Demand' for Syrians

NC131518 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1430 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Responding to those who claim to be hurt by the West Beirut security plan, particularly those in the Sham'un-Phalangist-Lebanese Forces regime and alliance, and reports on the illegality of the Syrian military entry into Lebanon, a prominent political source has announced that Damascus possesses a written demand signed by President Amin al-Jumayyil. In this demand, the president requested the entry of Syrian troops into Beirut and asked that they be considered part of the Arab Deterrent Force. According to this source, Al-Jumayyil made this demand during his eighth summit with President al-Asad.

Junblatt Allegedly 'Dissatisfied' With Syria

NC161702 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] According to political sources in West Beirut, Minister Walid Junblatt is dissatisfied with the entry of Syrian troops into West Beirut, Bhamdun, and 'Alayh. He is also said to be annoyed at the roadblocks they are establishing to carry out checks in the Khaldah triangle.

These sources point to Junblatt's belief that the Khaldah roadblocks prevent Progressive Socialist Party gunmen from crossing into Beirut from the mountain area. In addition, he feels they hinder the flow of Palestinians and weapons to the camps.

The same sources cite Junblatt as saying that the coming era will be very difficult, and note his fear that he may face the same fate as his father at the hands of the Syrians. His absence from Lebanon for the longest possible time is seen as a product of his fear that Syrian intelligence may be planning his assassination.

These sources explain that Junblatt expects a fierce battle between pro-'Arafat Palestinians and the Syrian special forces in West Beirut and Sidon. This battle, as he calls it, will not be to Syria's benefit, as Moscow supports 'Arafat and has begun to move away from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. These sources assert that the Soviets are supplying Damascus with weapons simply because it pays for them in dollars.

Dany Sham'un on Syrian Presence, Halat Airport

NC161819 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] National Liberal Party leader Dany Sham'un has said that no one can force the president to resign. He noted that the Ministerial Committee is a Syrian body with no legal status. He added: We reject the idea of having the government resign, and we do not want to see a military regime brought into power.

Sham'un explained: The eastern area has not asked Syria for anything. We only request that Damascus support Lebanese legitimacy so that it may be established throughout the country, and then withdraw immediately. He went on to say: We do not fear the Syrian military presence in West Beirut, but the change in the political situation as far as Syria's interests are concerned.

Sham'un pointed out that Damascus is now courting the West and Saudi Arabia, but added: If they do not play the part required of them by October, Syria will return to its old position and escalate the situation militarily.

He said that Halat Airport will be opened soon after two states approve the use of their own airports, and once another five countries announce that they have no objection to incoming planes landing there.

Political Leaders, Kan'an Discuss Security Plan

NC161725 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] An expanded political and nationalist meeting was held at 1330 today at the house of Munir Abu Fadil, deputy speaker of the Chamber of Deputies. The meeting was attended by Speaker Husayn al-Husayni; Prime Minister Rashid Karami Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran; Education and Labor Minister Dr Salim al-Huss; Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs; former Minister Marwan Hamadah; 'Asim Qansuh, regional secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Organization in Lebanon; Marwan Faris, secretary for foreign relations in the Syrian Social Nationalist Party; Akram Shuhayyib, of the Progressive Socialist Party's political bureau; Karim Muruwah, of the Lebanese Communist Party's political bureau; former Minister Dr Ilyas Saba; former Minister Nasim Majdalani; Bisharah Mirhij, secretary general of the Grouping of Committees and Leagues; Amir Talal Arsalan; Henry Fir'awn, chairman of the board of directors of the port of Beirut; former Minister 'Adnan Muruwah; Makram 'Alam al-Din; Jean 'Ubayd; 'Abd al-Karim al-Ghurayyib, Algerian ambassador in Lebanon; Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, chief of Syrian military intelligence in Lebanon; and many officers.

Brig Gen Kan'an visited Minister Birri at noon today, and they proceeded together to Abu Fadil's house. After the luncheon, Abu Fadil made the following statement: The luncheon today provided us with an opportunity to discuss the general Lebanese situation, with particular reference to the progress made in the implementation of the security plan in West Beirut and the resultant security situation, as compared with the conditions that prevailed before. We have all noticed the improvement. This shows that the various parties are determined to consolidate and expand the security plan through the Army and internal security forces, with the support of our brother Syrian observers. The Syrian observers are working hard to close the security file in Lebanon and to restore life to normal and bring peace among the Lebanese.

Kan'an Visits Sidon for Information on PLO Forces

NC111347 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Radio Free Lebanon has learned from informed political sources in Sidon that Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, chief of

Syrian intelligence in Lebanon, visited the city in the middle of the week. He met with Mustafa Sa'd, secretary general of the Nasirite Popular Organization, and some of Sidon's other key figures in the presence of representatives of the Palestinian National Salvation Front. In his talks, Kan'an centered on Yasir 'Arafat's forces in and around Sidon, the number of gunmen he commands and the weapons they possess, and the supply routes they use to reach the camps in the South. Kan'an asked militia leaders in the city to provide him with accurate data and detailed lists of 'Arafat's sympathizers and suspected supporters.

Kan'an Allegedly Preventing Fuel Distribution

NC161811 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] A responsible source at the Ministry of Industry and Oil has declared that reserves of fuel held in Tripoli are sufficient to meet local needs in the various parts of Lebanon for almost 10 days. Quantities are enough, indeed, to flood the market.

Accordingly, Victor Qasir, minister of industry and oil, summoned the official in charge of the Tripoli refinery and instructed him to supply the mountain area, the two sectors of Beirut, the south, Al-Biqa', and the north with the necessary fuel, in order to alleviate the crisis resulting from the delayed arrival of the fuel shipment.

The official in charge of the refinery told Minister Qasir that he could not deliver any fuel without the approval of Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, chief of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon. Minister Qasir therefore tried to get in touch with Brig Gen Kan'an, but in vain. He finally asked Prime Minister Rashid Karami to call Brig Gen Kan'an. The latter, however, refused to allow fuel to be delivered to any areas other than the north and Al-Biqa', on the pretext of conserving essential supplies for these two areas and forestalling a crisis like that suffered in other parts of the country.

The same source has revealed that Syria had previously requested Lebanon to supply it with huge amounts of fuel for a specified period, on the understanding that Syria would make repayment either in kind or in cash. So far, Syria has neither supplied Lebanon with an equivalent quantity of fuel nor made any payment.

The source expressed the belief that Syria persists in depriving the Lebanese areas of the fuel they need in order to smuggle it to Damascus and profit from the difference in prices resulting from the depreciation of the Lebanese pound.

Two Cars Blown Up in Jazzin, One by Army Personnel

NC171015 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1000 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] We have just been informed that two booby-trapped cars exploded in Jazzin 30 minutes ago. The first car was blown up in Duhur al-Ramlah by Army personnel after they seized the driver, who is a Syrian national. The second car exploded 10 minutes after the discovery of the first. The car was a BMW driven by a young woman, who blew herself up with the car. Two people were wounded as a result of the second blast.

Syrian on Other Booby-Trapped Cars

NC171030 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1017 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] We have just been handed the following security report from the newsdesk:

It has been learned that the driver of one of the booby-trapped cars in Jazzin is a Syrian national named 'Ali Husayniyah. He managed to enter the area by means of a Druze identity card. The car is a Mercedes 200. It was blown up in Duhur al-Ramlah after the army of southern Lebanon seized the car and arrested the driver, who admitted that other booby-trapped Mercedes and Volvos have come into the area.

The second booby-trapped car is a BMW and was blown up by a girl in a suicide operation. Two people were slightly injured.

SSNP Claims Responsibility for 2d

NC171144 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1125 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] We have just been informed that In'am Ra'd, Syrian Socialist Nationalist Party [SSNP] secretary general [title as heard], has told AP that the girl who blew up her car in Jazzin belongs to the SSNP. He added that a statement in this regard will be released later.

Security Incidents Reported in West Beirut

NC161201 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] A clash has taken place between a group of Amal gunmen led by Abu al-Huda and security forces personnel. Two Amal members were killed and four others were injured, including Abu al-Huda and Hamad 'Isa 'Abd al-Majid.

Another clash occurred on the airport road between 6th Brigade soldiers and Hizballah gunmen. Officer 'Awni Ja'far and another soldier were injured, as were Hizballah gunmen Bassam Kassab and Zuhad Khashman. The 6th Brigade evacuated its checkpoint on the airport road afterwards and was replaced by Amal gunmen.

Reports say that Syrian intelligence has detained a number of Hizballah gunmen in West Beirut streets in the past few hours; an explosive device was found in a bag near the American University Hospital last night; and gunfire was heard in the areas of Al-Rawshah, Corniche al-Mazra'ah, and Spinneys.

'Intensified' Clashes on Upper Al-Matn Front

NC162116 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Clashes involving the use of rockets, antiaircraft guns, and artillery have intensified on the Mar Ilyas, Shwayya, 'Ayn al-Tuffahah, and Zighrin combat lines. The fighting began at approximately 2130 after a number of shells were fired at Zighrin from Mar Ilyas, Shwayya, and 'Irzal. During these clashes there was an abortive attempt to infiltrate 'Ayn al-Tuffahah.

Amal Receives Two Men Released by Spain

NC161716 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Members of the Amal Movement were on hand at Beirut Airport to receive the two men accused of attempting to kill Libyan diplomat Muhammad Idris in Madrid in 1984. The pair, Muhammad Rahhal and Mustafa Khalil, were expelled from Spain before completing their 23-year prison sentence. Their release comes 7 months after the Shi'ite Black Banners Organization kidnapped three Spanish Embassy employees in Beirut in January. The three employees were freed 23 days later, after Spain promised to work to find a legal solution to the case of Rahhal and Khalil.

Islamic Grouping Holds Weekly Meeting 16 Jul

NC161345 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] The Islamic Grouping has called on the Lebanese to respond to positive international and regional indicators by promoting dialogue and reconciliation. The grouping maintained that the security plan has produced tangible results and declared its confidence that the plan will achieve its objectives in full.

The grouping denounced the enemy raids on the south, on the Palestinian camps in Sidon, and on Palestinian positions in the mountain region, and reiterated its view that national resistance is the primary, sole, and most effective way to liberation. It expressed the hope that the UNIFIL mandate will be renewed without obstacles and without maneuvers on the part of some states.

Mufti Shaykh Hasan Khalid chaired the weekly meeting of the Islamic Grouping at Al-Ifta' house at 1015 today. The meeting was attended by former Prime Ministers Rashid al-Sulh and Taqiy al-Din al-Sulh; Deputies Jamil Kibbih, Talal al-Mir'ibi, Nazim al-Qadiri, Zaki Mazbudi, and Hasan al-Rifa'i; and former Ministers Baha' al-Din al-Bisat, Fu'ad al-Bizri, and Muhammad Kunay'u.

Khaddam on Current Issues to Reporters in Paris

JN170750 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0415 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Paris -- During his visit to Paris, Vice President Khaddam made statements to reporters yesterday. He also answered questions by Radio Monte Carlo on his talks with senior French officials. The following is the text of these statements:

Answering a question on his talks with Jacques Chirac, Khaddam said: My talks with Chirac were held in a cordial atmosphere. I am very satisfied with this visit to Paris. I believe that this visit will be a new turning point in the development of Syrian-French relations.

Answering a question on holding an international conference to solve the Middle East problem, Khaddam said: We discussed the Middle East situation in general. Naturally, we support an international conference on the Middle East in which all parties concerned and the UN Security Council member states would participate in accordance with the Soviet proposal which Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev presented to French President Francois Mitterrand during his visit to Moscow.

On the Syrian-Iraqi rapprochement, Khaddam said: When the meeting is held, obstacles will have been removed.

On the security situation in West Beirut following the entry of the Syrian observers, Khaddam said: The security situation in West Beirut has been bad. It is part of the bad situation which was precipitated by the Lebanese civil war and our Lebanese brothers' permanent crisis. During their visit to Damascus a number of Lebanese figures agreed on a security plan for West Beirut, stipulating closing all party offices and entrusting regular forces with the responsibility of assuming security matters with the cooperation of Syrian observers. These figures requested reinforcing Syrian observers in Beirut more than a year ago. Among those who reaffirmed this request were Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami and Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran. Naturally, Syria responded to this request and this appeal because providing security to West Beirut is a basic step to providing security in the entire Lebanese territory. Therefore, Syria carried out part of its duties toward our Lebanese brothers and extended this help. As for the statements that these forces or observers are present illegally, that they did not obtain permission from legitimate authorities, they are ridiculous. In the first place, legitimacy in Lebanon is represented by the prime minister and the minister of defense. As all the Lebanese people say, Lebanon is a democratic country. The Lebanese political system is a democratic parliamentary system. In democratic systems, legitimacy is expressed by the prime minister. In the second place, the Lebanese civil war led to the disintegration of the governmental institution, and therefore, nobody can assume that he is monopolizing legitimacy. Anyone can say: I am the legitimacy, because the Lebanese institutions have not exercised their authority since the beginning of the civil war. That is why the militias are controlling state centers in areas which some claim the legitimate authorities are dominating. Therefore, legitimacy not a mere expression. [sentence as heard] Where was the legitimacy when Lebanon was exposed to the things to which it was exposed? The Syrian forces are present in Lebanon legitimately. They are present in Al-Biqa', Beirut, and in the north. These forces can be present at any place they want and do not have to get permission from anybody. Their presence is confined to their duties toward our Lebanese brothers. When the Lebanese people request the assistance of the Syrian forces to realize a Lebanese national aim, Syria will not hesitate to offer this sacrifice.

From the beginning, we endeavored to strengthen the Lebanese state and its institutions. We considered and still consider that there is no alternative to the unity of the Lebanese state. However, we cannot take anyone's place. We cannot play anyone's role. The Lebanese people are the ones who can unify their institutions and their government, which is greatly affected by the Lebanese circumstances.

Khaddam said: Those who try to hamper the implementation of the security plan in West Beirut must think of the repercussions and results of their action. Establishing security in the capital is a central matter pertaining to establishing security and peace in all of Lebanon. Surely, those who do not want the capital to enjoy peace and security do not want peace and security for any part of Lebanon.

Referring to his talks with French President Francois Miterrand and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac on the issues of the hostages, Khaddam said: President Mitterrand and Mr Chirac conveyed to me their gratitude to President Hafiz al-Asad for his and Syria's efforts in the release of the two hostages in the past.

I assured the French leaders that President Hafiz al-Asad has issued instructions for more efforts to be exerted to realize the freedom of the rest of the hostages. We believe that this problem should be solved because our values and principles abhor kidnapping. Such acts do not serve any cause.

Answering a question about accusations that are being leveled against Syria and about the anti-Damascus campaign, Khaddam said: The anti-Syria campaign with regard to terrorism is a suspect campaign which is prompted by Zionist circles and some U.S. circles because Syria is pursuing an independent national policy in the region and is confronting attempts to entrench Israeli occupation of the occupied Arab territories and attempts to impose hegemony over the region. Naturally, Syria had to face psychological and media campaigns. Syria does not rule out military aggression at a certain stage.

He said that Syria supports and helps those who want to fight the enemy for the sake of liberation but has never supported acts that were committed against individuals, establishments, or persons such as acts of hijacking planes or kidnapping people because such acts are condemned, suspect acts and have given the enemy pretexts to stifle the national resistance movement by branding it as a terrorist movement at a time when the resistance movement against the Israeli aggression was mounting. Such campaigns will not affect or worry Syria and they will not make Syria hesitate for one momement to continue its national, principled policy.

Reportage on Khaddam's Paris Visit

For further reportage on the visit to Paris by Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, including coverage of his talks with French President Francois Mitterrand and Vice President Jacques Chirac, see the France section of the 16 July Western Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

USSR's Vinogradov Reiterates Support for Syria

JN160701 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0415 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] London — RSFSR Foreign Minister Vladimir Vinogradov has stressed that the USSR will reply directly and strongly to any aggression against Syria. Reports cited Vinogradov as saying in a statement to a biweekly news bulletin issued yesterday by the council in charge of bolstering Arab- British understanding that his country will not abandon its friends in times of hardship.

Vinogradov stressed that the United States and Israel are obstructing peace in the Middle East and that the Soviet Union will do its utmost to find a just solution to the crisis in the region. He declared his country's insistence on the occupation forces' withdrawal from the Arab territory and on the establishment of an independent Palestinian state in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, stressing the importance of holding an international conference for peace in the region.

Vinogradov warned that the continuation of the Arab-Israeli conflict poses the danger of an international confrontation and stressed that the United States is seeking to exploit regional disputes in order to achieve strategic aims.

Embassy Source in Moscow Denies Al-Asad To Visit

LD161439 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1355 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow, 16 Jul (KUNA) — A responsible source at the Syrian Embassy to the Soviet Union has denied here today the existence of any arrangements concerning an expected visit of the Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to Moscow by the end of this month.

The diplomatic source emphasized to KUNA that there is no information about this at the Syrian Embassy in Moscow.

Press reports had spoken about an expected visit by President al-Asad to Moscow by the end of July.

U.S. Military Movements Discussed, PRAVDA Cited

JN161611 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] The Mediterranean Sea — The U.S. aircraft carrier America has arrived in the Italian port of Catania, increasing the number of carriers in the Mediterranean to three. The U.S. Administration transferred several reconaissance planes equiped with AWACS, in addition to several squadrons of B-52 bombers, to a British base during the past few days.

Observers link the reinforcement of U.S. military forces in the Mediterranean off the Libyan coast to the increased U.S. flights off the Libyan coast. They considered this to be preparation for new aggression against the Libyan Arab people.

In Moscow, *Pravda* warns against the tense situation in the Mediterranean resulting from the U.S. naval maneuvers in Libyan territorial waters. In a major comment today, the newspaper says that these new provocative actions coincide with threats by U.S. officials. This confirms the gravity of the situation in the Mediterranean resulting from the continuation of the U.S. military course aimed at imposing domination over the region.

The newspaper refers to the Soviet proposal stipulating simultaneous withdrawal of U.S. and Soviet naval units from the Mediterranean. It says that the negative U.S. reaction to this proposal, the recent events in the region, and the current U.S. naval maneuvers are new proof of Washington's unwillingness to reach a military detente in this region, which links three continents.

Damascus Views 'Popular Military Uprising' in Iraq

JN161402 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Reports leaked from Baghdad and carried by media organs and political circles in various countries affirm that fraternal Iraq has witnessed an uprising against Saddam Husayn's regime in which political and military parties participated. Those parties believe that the only way to save Iraq from the tragedies caused by that regime is to get rid of the regime and its leadership, which is responsible for involving Iraq in a useless war against Iran. Iran caused no harm or threats to the Iraqi people's interests that would justify a war against a revolution that turned Iran from an ally of Israel and imperialism and a base for them against the Arab countries, the national liberation movements, and socialist countries into an ally of the Arabs against Israel and imperialism and a strategic reserve for the Arabs' decisive battle against their enemy, Israel, and its supporters, the American imperialists.

The head of the Iraqi regime admitted the popular military uprising against his bloody regime in a speech at a meeting of his political leadership. In his speech he accused those who carried it out of being traitors and described the uprising as a foreign plot. Two days after the emergency meeting of the political leadership and after dismissing and liquidating many of those who criticized the head of that regime, including high-ranking officers, some of whom were brought from the front, the head of that regime met with the military commands in the presence of his political and military aides for more than 6 hours.

Although it is difficult for world news agencies to obtain detailed information about the popular military uprising against the Iraqi regime because of bloody represssion, the atmosphere of terrorism prevailing in that fraternal state, the physical liquidations, and the arrests of those who are believed to oppose the destructive aggressive war launched by that regime or those who demand an end to that war, which has resulted in the loss of hundreds of thousands of Iraqis and is wasting tens of billions of the Iraqi and Arab Gulf states' money, it is not difficult to realize that the Iraqi regime is passing through a difficult and delicate stage. Complaints about the regime's crimes reached circles surrounding the head of the regime and its apparatuses. It is also not difficult to realize that all methods of repression, liquidation, and dismissal from service and from responsible positions are no longer capable of hiding the estrangement of the regime and its head. They can no longer conceal the deep anxiety and grumbling among Iraqis because of the effects of the economic, social, and political war; the terrorism, killing, and displacement; and the ignoring of responsibilities in the pan-Arab battle against the Israeli enemy and its startegic ally, U.S. imperialism.

The Iraqi regime is no longer capable of hiding the broad Iraqi circles urging that the regime's leaders be called to account for their responsibility for the tragedy they inflicted on the fraternal Iraqi people and for undermining the march of unity between Syria and Iraq, and for creating an aggressive war against a pro-Arab revolution in Iran.

The Iraqi masses oppose the unjustifiable war and the regime's plotting against unity with Syria, which constitutes Iraq's way out from the tragedy caused by the Iraqi regime. The Iraqi masses call for limiting the Iraqi regime's practices and for calling those responsible to account.

He who recognizes the pan-Arab revolutionary enthusiasm of the brave Iraqi masses will not be surprised if the spirit of the uprising reaches the offices of the regime's officials. The uprisings and attempts will continue until the masses impose their will and until the regime's officials are called to account for their crimes.

AL-THAWRAH Views Saddam's Regime

JN170829 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 17 Jul 86

[From the press review]

[Text] In its editorial, the newspaper *Al-Thawrah* deals with the acute crises of the fascist Iraqi regime which are continuously and seriously aggravating. *Al-Thawrah* says that since usurping power in Iraq, the Saddam regime has been bent on exporting its crises plotting and committing crimes against Syria, and launching a constructed, dirty war against the Iranian revolution on behalf of the United States and Israel, imagining that with this war it could escape the black fate that is awaiting it and avoiding the Iraqi people's punishment for its crimes against them. This regime destroyed the Iraqi economy, killed thousands of Iraqis, and caused agony in every house in fraternal Iraq. It was obvious that the Saddam regime launched war against the anti-Israel Iranian revolution within the framework of the role assigned to it in the imperialist-Zionist plot and in order to serve the interests of Washington and Tel Aviv. This exposed the Saddam regime's connections despite the obscurantist campaigns by which it tried to cover its fall into the lap of the United States and Israel. Now that its agentry for imperialism and Zionism has become clear and proven by facts, the Saddam regime is no longer embarrassed by its cooperation with Israel — cooperation which reached the extent of military coordination. The Saddam regime has requested weapons and military advice from the Zionist enemy. This was confirmed by the London magazine *The Economist*.

Concluding, *Al-Thawrah* says: The patient, steadfast Iraqi people will not submit to the Saddam regime's terrorism and will not condone the insult against their struggle which is directed by the fascist regime in its constructed war against the Iranian revolution, its plots against Syria and against the Arab national liberation movement, and its cooperation with Israel. The Iraqi people, who are known for their history of struggle, will topple the tyrant Saddam and punish the fascist regime for all the crimes it committed against the Iraqi people, the Arab nation, and the Arab causes of struggle. The people's punishment for the killers and executioners will be very harsh because people never forget. The day of punishment is very close; closer than expected by Saddam's fascist regime, which is hostile to the Iraqi people and their national and pan-Arab aspirations.

1986 Draft Budget Presented to People's Assembly

JN160946 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
2015 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Damascus — The People's Assembly held the first meeting in its first extraordinary session at 1800 today under its speaker Muhmud al-Zu'bi. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm and the ministers. The speaker made an initial statement in which he welcomed the members and expressed the hope that this session will be rich in its discussions and tackling of issues concerning the citizens. The speaker also expressed the hope that the assembly will continue to perform its tasks in the usual manner of entrenching popular democracy and exercising its constitutional powers in the fields of legislation and control in accordance with the directives of the leader President Hafiz al-Asad and the resolutions of the party congresses.

The assembly then heard a report by Finance Minister Dr Qahtan al-Suyufi on the 1986 draft state general budget. Dr al-Suyufi said: The comprehensive study of all chapters of the budget and the participation of all parties concerned took place in accordance with the economic aspirations and the selection of the most feasible ways to bolster and develop production, achieve a tangible increase in local revenues, and enable Syria to continue development in the light of scheduled programs and objectives. Therefore, the 1986 budget is characterized by extreme accuracy because it fulfills both needs and aspirations and because it is derived from Syria's true capabilities.

In his statement, the finance minister added: The 1986 budget appropriations amounted to 43.841 billion Syrian pounds, of which 24.508 billion Syrian pounds has been distributed to current operations and 19.333 billion Syrian pounds to investment projects. The budget, whose basic aims are in full harmony with the financial and monetary policy, provides for achieving greater balance between local revenues, expenditure, and Gross National Product; increasing dependence on local resources;

achieving balance between financial and commodity inflow; checking inflation and employing the tools of financial and monetary policy to regulate economic developments; meeting the requirements of defense; giving great attention to agricultural projects and mining industries; completing the projects on which work has started for the sake of making them operational, particularly those projects which produce commodities; and allocating the necessary funds for education and health services as well as the funds needed to subsidize and fix the prices of basic commodities.

In the field of the revenues on which the general budget is based, the statement indicated the revenues resulting from current operations and those resulting from investment operations represented by the increasing surplus of the economic public sector which recorded significant development due to a number of basic factors. These are: increased benefit from the available production force, more feasible operation of the newly accomplished production projects, continuous reduction in production costs and squandering in the various areas of production, and an increase in the economic returns of the industrial and agricultural projects.

The finance minister's statement noted that current revenues increased by 14.4 percent in 1986 as compared to 1985 and that revenues from investment projects increased by 10.6 percent in 1985. In contrast, administrative expenditure recorded a significant reduction as a result of a series of measures to rationalize this type of expenditure. [passage omitted]

TISHRIN Cited on U.S. Spokesman's Lebanon Remarks

JN161047 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0800 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Damascus, 16 Jul (SANA) — In a comment today, the newspaper *Tishrin* says: Because of the contradictory elements it contains, it is important and necessary to pause at U.S. State Department Spokesman Bernard Kalb's recent statement in which he said that the United States regrets the continuation of the cycle of violence in Lebanon stressing that the United States will continue to support Lebanon's unity, sovereignty, and independence, and call for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon.

The paper adds: the cycle of violence Kalb spoke about is the predominant characteristic of the Lebanese situation, particularly in southern Lebanon and is a result of Israel's hostile policy and the continued Israeli occupation of vast areas of Lebanese territories. The U.S. spokesman did not refer to this occupation either now nor has he in the past. In fact, the United States still refuses to denounce the repeated Israeli aggression against Lebanon. Moreover, the United States opposes any draft resolution at the UN Security Council to punish the aggressor.

The paper continues: The U.D. spokesman has declined to comment on the Israeli raids while at the same time he called for ending the cycle of attacks and counterattacks which is a clear indication of the fedayeen operations against the Israeli invaders. He forgot that these operations constitute a reply to the Israeli occupation of Lebanese territory.

The paper says: The second point the U.S. spokesman touched on is the call by the U.S. for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon. Here we must point out that the U.S. Administration has used this expression more than once, particularly during the last month after the Syrian forces, with the help of the regular forces, succeeded in helping restore security and stability to west Beirut.

The paper adds: Here lies the biggest U.S. mistake because Syrian forces are present in Lebanon on a security mission in the interest of the Lebanese and at the request of the legitimate authority while the Israeli forces have come, through outright and flagrant aggression with the objective of imposing new facts in southern Lebanon, to undermine its sovereignty, security, and independence.

Concluding, *Tishrin* says: Regarding the security arrangements in southern Lebanon which the U.S. spokesman called for, they have become well known since the U.S.-sponsored negotiations which produced the 17 May agreement. Therefore, the U.S. stand toward Lebanon and the Arab-Israeli conflict is completely biased toward Israel and hostile to the Arabs. Thus, the United States is not a mediator, but a party to the conflict which seeks to escalate the situation rather than calm it down.

U.S., UK Rejection of Peace Initiatives Discussed

JN131105 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0730 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Damascus, 13 Jul (SANA) — In a comment today, the newspaper *Tishrin* deals with the new Soviet initiative to establish a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East in accordance with specific international principles, rules, and guarantees.

The newspaper says that the new Soviet proposal, which is welcomed and necessary due to the tense situation in the world, has been rejected by the United States under the pretext that the Soviet Union should resume relations with Tel Aviv if it wants to play a constructive role in the region. Britain also rejected it under the pretex that the time has not yet come to convene an international conference for Middle East peace in addition to Israel's rejection.

The newspaper explains that the new U.S. rejection of the Soviet proposal is in line with and complements its previous rejection of an international conference. This also confirms the falsehood of the U.S. claim that the Reagan administration is concerned about international peace and security. *Tishrin* adds that the United States rejected this initiative because it puts an end to its aggression and expansionist policy. As for Britain, it rejected the initiative because the time has not yet come and because it is the European parrot which reiterates everything its American master says.

Concluding, *Tishrin* says: The rejection of peace initiatives without studying them and without looking into their contents proves the rejection of peace and makes it impossible to look for peace in the Middle East through the efforts of a state that is based on aggression and expansion and of another which looks at the situation through one eye. The paper warns that the peace opportunities seem to be currently nonexistent and that the region is subject to escalation and tension. This situation requires a sincere international effort to put an end to the practices of those tampering with world peace and security.

USSR 'Willing To Initiate' Talks on Consular Level
TA170419 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] The Soviet Union is willing to initiate talks with Israel on the consular level. This has been learned by our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami. For the first time since diplomatic relations were severed following the 6-Day War, the Soviets are signaling that they are willing to negotiate with Israel on consular issues, and perhaps even to establish a consulate in Israel. Our correspondent says it is believed that Soviet agriculture has been severely damaged by the Chernobyl nuclear disaster and is now extremely dependent on the U.S. economy. As a result, the Soviets now want to tighten their relations with Israel, thereby improving their standing in the United States.

Foreign Ministry Comments
TA170710 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Officials in the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem say there are no signs that the Soviet Union is about to initiate talks with Israel on consular issues. This has been reported from the Foreign Ministry following a report by our political correspondent that the Soviets are signaling that they are willing to talk about such issues and perhaps even to establish a consulate in Israel.

Political Sources Comment
TA170524 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0510 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Political sources in Jerusalem propose that much caution be exercised regarding the report aired on the Voice of Israel this morning that the Soviet Union wants to resume relations with Israel on the consular level. The sources say such ideas appear every now and then but so far there has been no real progress in Israeli-Soviet relations. They added that Soviet officials occasionally come out with remarks on establishing closer relations, but so far none of this has been implemented. Our correspondent Moshe Hakohen reports that there are ongoing contacts on the diplomatic level between Israel and the Soviet Union. The sources also recall that about a year ago Poland undertook to establish a consular representation in Israel, but so far it has done nothing on this issue.

HADASH on Prospects
TA170741 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0728 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Sources in HADASH have confirmed to our correspondent that there is a chance of resuming consular relations between Israel and the Soviet Union. Nevertheless, these sources emphasized that the reference is not to diplomatic relations.

Our foreign affairs editor, Nitzan Horowitz, points out that the Soviet Union favors a resumption of diplomatic relations with Jerusalem only if the latter gives its agreement in principle to holding an international conference on peace in the Middle East with the participation of the Soviet Union and the PLO.

Knesset Member Me'ir Wilner of HADASH sent a cable to Prime Minister Shim'on Peres this morning, in which he claims that the reaction of official Israeli circles to the report about the resumption of relations with the Soviet Union was coupled with instigatory remarks against Moscow.

As we reported earlier, the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem this morning categorically denied reports that Soviet consular representatives are due to arrive in Israel.

Peres Message To Husayn: Resume Peace Contacts
TA160823 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 16 Jul 86 p 1

[Report by Roni Shaqed]

[Text] U.S. Ambassador to Israel Thomas Pickering arrived in Amman yesterday in the framework of what was described as a "private holiday." It has been learned that he relayed a message from Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to King Husayn.

Peres' message to the Jordanian monarch focuses on the question of increasing Jordan's influence in the territories by channeling funds to accelerate economic development. At the same time, Israel wants to resume the contacts on opening peace negotiations between the two countries. Israeli officials believe that the time is now ripe for renewing these contacts, particularly in the wake of the expulsion of the Fatah headquarters from Jordan.

Fatah Calls For Armed Struggle Against Pro-Jordanians
TA161145 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 16 Jul 86 p 3

[Report by correspondent in the territories Uri Nir]

[Text] Leaflets calling for an armed struggle against pro-Jordanians have been distributed in several towns in the West Bank in the last 2 days by Fatah supporters in response to the recent measures taken by the Jordanian authorities against Fatah men in Amman. The leaflets are addressed to "members of the Palestinian people wherever they may be" and denounce the "abominable holy trinity of the enemies of our revolution embodied in U.S. imperialism, the Zionist entity, and Arab reactionism."

The leaflets go on to say that "the most outstanding manifestation of the old-new imperialist design for the region is the role played by Jordan, and particularly the meetings the Jordanian Government holds with its people in the occupied territories."

The leaflets denounce Jordan's attempts to gain supporters in the territories and tie the Jordanian initiative regarding the West Bank and the Gaza Strip in with the closure of the Fatah offices in Amman and the expulsion of Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] from Jordan. At the end of the leaflet, the inhabitants of the West Bank are called on to set up their struggle: "The lead of the bullets and the Molotov cocktails will always be the most categorical and effective way to eliminate lackeys and to get the rats and vampires back in to their caves." Signed: Fatah

It has been learned that several anti-Jordanian mass rallies are scheduled to be held in the West Bank in the next few days, along the same lines of the rallies held this week at the universities of Nabulus and Hebron and at the Al-Haqawati Theater in Jerusalem.

Pro-PLO Leaflets Distributed in Territories

TA170724 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Pro-PLO Leaflets denouncing Jordanian policy were distributed in the Janin refugee camp last night. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that similar leaflets aimed against Jordan and its supporters in the territories have been distributed in several places in the territories this week.

W. Bank Students Protest Closure of PLO Offices

TA161433 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Students from Bi'r Zayt University near Ramallah this morning set fire to a picture of King Husayn during a demonstration protesting the closure of Fatah offices in Jordan. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the security forces set up roadblocks at the entrances to the university and examined the identity cards of those who entered the campus. Army forces are still present in the area of the university in order to maintain order.

Palestinian Figures Criticize Al-Shawwar Remarks

TA171037 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] A group of Palestinian organizations and leading figures from the Gaza Strip have issued a statement condemning remarks made by deposed Mayor Rashad al-Shawwa. Al-Shawwa, who is now in Amman for discussions with King Husayn, told Jordan Television that the future of the Palestinians lay in a confederation with Jordan, and that the Palestinians must accept UN Resolution 242.

PLO Transfer of Funds to West Bank Down

TA160856 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 16 Jul 86 p 4

[Report by military correspondent Alex Fishman]

[Text] In the year since May 1985 when the military government lifted all restrictions on the transfer of funds from Jordan into Israel by inhabitants of the territories, some $338.6 million and 30.6 million dinars were brought in across the Jordan River bridges.

A study conducted by the military government shows that in the first year, until May 1986, PLO bodies transferred only about one-third of the sum they used to transfer illegally to the West Bank and the Gaza Strip in previous years. The sources pointed out that this stems from the fact that the oil-producing countries have cut back on their financial support to the PLO.

The restrictions on the transfer of funds which had been in effect until May 1985 stemmed from the fact that the Israeli authorities regarded development as a political tool to reduce hostile activities and to encourage favored elements.

Some $22.2 million and 4.2 million dinars were transferred across the Jordan River bridges in May 1986, a 100-percent increase over April 1986.

Knowledgeable sources pointed out that last year's experience shows that the new arrangement made a significant contribution to economic development in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and did not have a significantly adverse impact on security.

Molotov Cocktail Thrown Near Halhul; One Injured

TA162008 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] This evening a Molotov cocktail was thrown near Halhul, at a No 60 bus going to Qiryat Arba'. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the Molotov cocktail did not explode, but a passenger was slightly injured by glass splinters in the eye and was treated on the spot.

Bomb Explodes in Beersheba; No Injuries

TA161647 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] This afternoon a homemade explosive device went off in Beersheba. No one was injured in the explosion. Our correspondent Mikha'el Miro reports that the explosion occurred at the corner of Qeren Qayemet and Sheloshet Bene 'En Harod Streets. Several dozen suspects have been detained.

Rabin Denies Grad Missiles Fired at North

TA160846 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 16 Jul 86 p 3

[Report by Aryela Re'uveni]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] In a meeting with journalists yesterday while paying a call on three injured IDF soldiers at the Rambam Hospital, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said that reports that Grad missiles had been fired at the northern settlements 2 days ago were inaccurate, and pointed out that no missiles had landed on Israeli territory in the previous 24 hours. [passage omitted]

Chief of Staff Levi on Syrian Deployment in Beirut

TA161140 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Interview with Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi by Alan Ben-'Ami at Ben-Gurion Airport — recorded]

[Excerpt] [Ben-'Ami] Mr Chief of Staff, do you think the recent spate of terrorist activity in Lebanon and Israeli counterstrikes point to an escalation of the situation?

[Levi] Not at all. I don't think that we have now any basic change in the situation and in the situation and in the policies. We always said that whenever we find the terrorists' targets that we militarily can attack, we will attack; and we know that the terrorists whenever they can they try to infiltrate or to fire at our targets or to put bombs.

[Ben-'Ami] How do you relate to the Syrian deployment in Beirut. Do you think it's likely to affect Israel's attitude toward attacking terrorists in the coastal region, the fact that there are Syrians in Beirut and south of Beirut along the coastal road?

[Levi] The Syrian deployment in Beirut has to do with the Syrian situation and their goal to control Lebanon. They decided to do it directly with military force and as far as I know they are deployed now in West Beirut, and as we have seen last week, whenever we find the terrorists' target that we can attack, we will attack it. I don't think their deployment will change the situation. [passage omitted]

Further Comments

TA161840 Jerusalem Television Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Interview in Hebrew with Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi by unidentified correspondent — date and place not given; recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Is there any more information about our hostages who, according to information in our possession, are in Beirut?

[Levi] We have no significant information. We are collecting a great number of reports and I would not like to expand here on the directions indicated by those reports. Basically, the group holding them is apparently not very accessible. In fact, despite an appeal to the International Red Cross, we have not had any contact with it, either operational or through negotiations, regarding our two kidnapped soldiers.

[Correspondent] Chief of Staff, there have recently been terrorist actions and Air Force raids. Is this not, to a certain extent, putting us back in the situation that prevailed prior to the Peace for Galilee campaign?

[Levi] No. We are not going back to previous situations; but if the question is whether we will continue to fight the terrorists, we will continue; both by taking the initiative and through containment, as happened last week. Will terrorists try to attack us in one way or another? I believe they will. We have to continue with this war until the terrorists have no ability to attack us. That is the goal and we are constantly moving toward that goal. The comparison with past years has no significance. It seems to me that the entire scenario, the entire infrastructure, the entire process of getting organized are all completely different.

[Correspondent] Could the closure of their offices, the PLO offices in Jordan, and their gathering together in the Lebanese area not bring about an increase in their activity against Israel?

[Levi] Let us put it the other way round. They have tried before in Lebanon; they have also tried to enter before from Jordan and now they have less access from Jordan. That is the situation I see now. That does not mean that they are completely isolated; there are many ties with Jordan, there are certainly very many elements there that could try to attack against us, but I believe it will be less convenient for them than it was previously. They also tried to attack from Lebanon before. I believe that they will continue trying.

[Correspondent] What is your attitude toward the role being played by Syria in fanning the flames of this type of activity against Israel?

[Levi] Syria does not need my attitude. Syria is declaring, very clearly, that it supports anti-Israeli activity. It also intends to use military action against Israel, but it is not busy with this right now. As for other factors, I assume that it will use them as much as it can. That could be from all sorts of places. However, it will not be from the Golan Heights border, which could get the Syrian Army directly involved, until it decides it wants to be involved. For instance, Syria is currently wearing the guise of righteousness, when they even condemn attempts made abroad because they have understood that there is an international awakening against terrorism and Syria does not want to find itself a target of international action against it.

[Correspondent] Chief of Staff, to conclude: During your visit to the United States, did you feel any change in attitude or approach toward Israel?

[Levi] Certainly not. I think the attitude and approach were as could have been expected and, to a certain extent, even more than was expected; very practical, very friendly, both in terms of personal relations and in terms of the various issues that were raised, and my feeling was that I was constantly among friends and very much of what I hear here was what I received, in fact, in media briefs that came from Israel, not from pressure in the United States.

General on Use of Cluster Shells in Security Strip

TA161851 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] The chief officer of the Artillery Corps, Brigadier General 'Oded Tira', has said the IDF only intervenes with artillery firing in the security strip when our forces have to be rescued or an enemy jeopardizing our forces or the northern border has to be attacked. In a conversation with our military correspondent

Shmu'el Tal, Brig Gen Tira' said the fact that the terrorists know that their retreat could be blocked with artillery fire forces them to act hastily and, accordingly, their firing at northern Israel is not precise. He also said the cluster shells are a more efficient weapon than normal shells, and they justify their high price.

Israel To State Objection to Bush Syrian Visit

TA161148 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 16 Jul 86 p 1

[Report by political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has instructed Israel's Ambassador in Washington Me'ir Rosenne to make it clear to the U.S. State Department that the remarks made by Avraham Tamir, the director general of the Prime Minister's Office, to Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy do not reflect the government's position.

It has been learned that the Israeli Embassy in Washington yesterday reported to Jerusalem that in the meeting he had held with Murphy and other State Department officials, Tamir had said in reply to questions by the Americans that Israel had no objection to Vice President George Bush combining his visit to Israel with a visit to Syria.

Fears have been voiced in Jerusalem that Bush's aides may rely on Tamir's remarks to recommend to the U.S. vice president that he depart for Syria at the end of his visit in Israel.

Senior political sources in Jerusalem firmly object to including visits to Arab countries in Bush's trip because they believe this will detract from the uniqueness of the visit as a manifestation of U.S. friendship toward Israel, particularly in view of the affairs which have recently haunted bilateral relations.

It seems that Shamir will complain to the prime minister about Tamir's behavior.

Cooperation Promised to U.S. If Subpoenas Rescinded

TA160909 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 16 Jul 86 p 1

["Exclusive" report from the United States by Amir Oren]

[Text] Washington — Israel informed the United States this week that members of the Defense Ministry delegation in New York will agree to cooperate in the clarification of the cluster bomb affair only after the subpoenas summoning them to testify before juries in Iowa and Pennsylvania which are drawing up the charge sheets have been rescinded.

After an internal check convinced the Defense Ministry that its own delegation and that of the military industry in New York had not conducted themselves improperly in this affair, Israel is not prepared to set the precedent of having its employees subpoenaed despite the fact that they enjoy immunity by virtue of their diplomatic status or the work they perform. The U.S. Administration will issue its reaction following consultations with the participation of State Department, Justice Department, and Customs Service officials.

High Court Decision on Shin Bet Not for Publication

TA161134 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1122 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] The High Court of Justice a short time ago reached a decision regarding the petition of Shin Bet official Rafi Malka against the prime minister and the Shin Bet director, but the High Court has forbidden publication of its decision. This brings to an end the High Court's treatment of this petition. Our correspondent Alon Ben-David reported from the court.

Jerusalem Insists Egypt Appoint Ambassador

TA171002 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0920 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Israel is insisting that Egypt appoint an ambassador to Israel, but it will not intervene in the question of who will receive this post. This was reported from the Foreign Ministry this noon following reports of the intention to give Muhammad Basyuni the personal rank of ambassador. Israel does not think that this will suffice, but rather wants a functioning ambassador in Tel Aviv, and as far as it is concerned this could be Muhammad Basyuni or another person who would be sent from Egypt. These remarks were made to our correspondent Moshe Hakohen in reaction to reports that a new attache has been appointed to the Egyptian Embassy in Tel Aviv in preparation for the advancement of Basyuni to the personal rank of ambassador.

Turkey To Upgrade Diplomatic Representation

TA160851 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 16 Jul 86 p 11

[Report by David Golan]

[Excerpts] The level of the Turkish diplomatic representative in Israel which had been lowered to the rank of second secretary in the wake of the Lebanon war will once again be raised to the rank of minister plenipotentiary. The Turkish minister of state [not further identified] made this promise to a delegation of the American Jewish Congress that visited Turkey. [passage omitted]

Because there are very few Americans of Turkish origin but many of Greek descent, Turkey asked the members of the delegation to bring its case to the attention of Americans and emphasize its importance to the United States and the West. In exchange, the Turks promised to improve Turkish-Israeli relations. [passage omitted]

Filipinos Meets Shamir, Ask Agricultural Help

TA170629 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 17 Jul 86 p 2

[Report by the diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] The post-Marcos era in Israeli-Philippines relations was inaugurated yesterday with the Aquino regime's request for Israeli help to modernize the Philippines economy.

Luis Villafuerte, head of the visiting Filipino government delegation, asked Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir for help in the fields of irrigation, solar energy and agriculture. Apart from requests for technical assistance, the visiting Filipinos asked for Israeli assistance in opening up foreign markets to Filipino produce. As the Manila government minister in charge of the reorganization of government ministries, Villafuerte, must make the structural changes in government needed to change from the semi-dictatorial Marcos regime to the fully-democratic Aquino administration. Villafuerte, who is also governor of Kamarwini-Sur Province, arrived with Corazon Aquino's brother, who is a businessman and a senior government official.

Yesterday's meeting between Shamir and the Filipino officials was attended by Israeli business tycoon Saul Eisenberg, who has extensive business interests in the Philipines.

Shamir told the Filipinos that Israel was in no position to offer major economic aid but would certainly provide technical assistance. He proposed "trilateral cooperation" on various economic projects, involving the two countries and the U.S., which presumably would be asked to supply the funds.

Shamir complained about the Philippines' pro-Arab voting record during the later Marcos years and expressed the hope that, under the new administration, Manila would move to a pro-Israeli position in its UN voting.

Calculations Show Lavi 'Most Expensive' Jet

TA161142 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 16 Jul 86 p 3

[Report by military correspondent Re'uven Pedatzur]

[Text] Calculations made by the defense establishment on the basis of current data give rise to fears that the overall price of each Lavi fighter (including each plane's share in the total cost of development, manufacture, and building of infrastructure) might amount to $70 million. These calculations were made on the basis of the overall cost of the Lavi project until the year 2004 divided by the number of aircraft to be manufactured until then.

If these forecasts come true and its cost is really that high, the Lavi would be one of the most expensive jet fighters of its kind.

Updated data on the Lavi project submitted to the defense minister 2 weeks ago shows that the first operational Lavi squadron will be completed by 1994.

Additional Funding Sought

TA170627 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 11 Jul 86 pp 1, 2

[Report by Avi Temkin and Hirsh Goodman]

[Excerpt] The Defence Ministry is seeking additional funding worth some $50 million for the Lavi fighter plane and other defence-related projects, despite the Treasury's attempt to cut $300m. from the budget, *The Jerusalem Post* has learned.

Government sources said yesterday that the Defence Ministry had hinted in talks with the Treasury that the needed sums would be compensation for the reduced purchasing power of the dollars it received for the Lavi and other projects being developed at the Military Industries. Israel this year received $300m. from the U.S. in financing for domestic spending on military-related industrial projects. Most of these sums, after being converted into shekels, were spent on the Lavi.

The Defence Ministry claims that the purchasing power of those dollars has dropped, since the rate of exchange of the shekel against the dollar has been frozen for one year while domestic prices have gone up in that period by some 25 per cent.

A Treasury spokesman refused to comment on the issue, because no formal request for additional funds had yet reached the Finance Ministry. Nevertheless, government sources indicated that the Treasury had rejected even the informal approach made by the Defence Ministry. [passage omitted]

Test of Baraq-1 Missile Ends Successfully

TA161016 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] A test of an antimissile missile manufactured by Rafael Armament Development Authority and Israel Aircraft Industries has ended successfully. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that in the test the missle hit another missile launched in its direction, destroying it. The new missile is called "Baraq-1" and is disigned to make a vertical take-off from Israeli Navy vessels and eliminate any threat to the vessels within an angle of 360 degrees, including naval missiles, helicopters, and low-flying aircraft. It uses a sophisticated radar system and its range of operation is 10 km.

Artillery Corps Introduces New Fire Command System

TA170837 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 17 Jul 86 p 3

[Report by 'Immanu'el Rosen]

[Excerpt] The Artillery Corps has introduced a new computerized firing command and control system. The system, manufactured by "Elbit," is called "Combat," and will supplement the old "David" system.

The "Combat" does all the calculations of the firing data and other reports for the battery cannons in a simpler and more accurate way than the "David," and transfers the data from the battery command directly to the cannons by means of digital computer data. In the old system the data were conveyed to the crews by telephone and this led to errors and misunderstandings. The new system improves firing accuracy and shortens the time between the issuing of the order and its implementation by 60 percent. It frees the crew of complicated calculations, enabling it to dedicate its attention to firing. The new system also helps the battery commander to follow the performance, fitness, and ammunition reserve of the cannons. The "Combat" was unveiled yesterday on the occasion of Artillery Corps Day. [passage omitted]

June Index Up by 1.6 Percent; Nisim, Qeysar Comment

TA151545 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] The consumer price index increased by 1.6 percent in June, exactly the same rate as in May, and is the lowest registered in the last 10 years. Our economic affairs correspondent Me'ir Einstein reports that price hikes were recorded in all consumer goods, except for vegetables and fruit. Foodstuffs went up by some 4 percent; health care by slightly over 2 percent; education, culture, and entertainment by some 2 percent; and housing costs went up by 1.8 percent. The price of vegetables and fruit dropped by a little over 2 percent. Tax brackets will be adjusted by 5 percent in next month's paychecks, adding 1 to 1.8 percent to wages.

The finance minister has warned against a threat to general economic stability and believes we should not be overjoyed with the index data for June and the previous months. Addressing the Economic Club in Jerusalem, Minister Moshe Nisim said that consumption had increased significantly and labor relations had deteriorated in the last few weeks. Our correspondent Moshe Nussbaum reports that Minister Nisim believes economic deliberations should be conducted in a calm manner and that is why the public climate and expectations should be changed.

The Histadrut secretary general believes that the index shows that the government's statements about lifting price controlsover most commodities were highly exaggerated. Our correspondent Moshe Nestelbaum notes that Mr Qeysar nevertheless pointed out that the decision made by the government last night to compensate employers should be welcomed because it will compel manufacturers and employers to maintain price stability.

Liberal Center Chooses Leadership

TA162020 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] The Liberal Center leadership chose Shlomo Lahat this evening as chairman of the party executive. He will also be put in the first place on the Liberal Center's Knesset list. Our correspondent Amnon Nadav reports that six new members were incorporated into the leadership as a result of an agreement with the Berman-Yitzhaqi group.

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Receives Arab Doyen Envoy in Brussels

LD160949 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and secretary general of the FLN, continues to be active at his residence in Brussels where he is spending a convalescence period at Erasmus Hospital, since his health has improved. Yesterday he received Mr Hasan Abu Ni'mah, the ambassador of Jordan and doyen of the Arab diplomatic corps accredited to Belgium who, on behalf of the Arab ambassadors, expressed to the president of the Republic their wishes to him for a swift recovery and lasting good health.

Returns Home; 'Near Recovery'

LD161314 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Excerpts] President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and secretary general of the FLN, returned to the homeland this morning accompanied by his wife, coming from Brussels where he underwent an operation [words indistinct] to continue a period of convalescence in Algeria. [passage omitted]

The medical team supervising the treatment of the president of the Republic announced in its medical report No 5, that President Chadli Bendjedid was able to leave Erasmus Hospital of the Belgian Free University because he is near recovery.

The convalescence, which started several days ago under very good conditions, is continuing. President Chadli Bendjedid had left Brussels this morning for the homeland. He was seen off at the airport by His Majesty King Baudouin, the Belgian sovereign, Her Majesty Queen Fabiola, the ambassador of Algeria in Belgium, and Prof Jacques Brotchi, who conducted the operation on the president of the republic. [passage omitted]

Burkinabe Minister Arrives With Sankara Message

LD160937 Algiers APS in Arabic 0800 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Dr Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs, yesterday received Basile Guissou, the minister of external relations and cooperation of the state of Burkina Faso, who carried a message from President Thomas Sankara to President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and secretary general of the FLN.

On this occasion Guissou conveyed the wishes of President Sankara to President Bendjedid for a swift recovery. During the meeting, the two ministers exchanged views on bilateral relations as well as on international issues of mutual interest before the coming summits of the PAU and the Nonaligned Movement.

The Burkinabe minister of external relations and cooperation arrived in Algiers the same day [1[illegible] July].

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives King Fahd's Personal Envoy

LD162238 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2200 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Yesterday the brother leader of the revolution received Shaykh 'Ali Msallam, envoy of King Fahd of Saudi Arabia. The brother leader conveyed to him a proposal for the oil producing countries to stop pumping oil until next winter, because this would be better than selling oil at the current cheap price which has no economic benefit for the oil exporting countries.

The brother leader also expressed to the Saudi envoy his fear of an extension of the Gulf war.

King Fahd's envoy also visited the brother leader's house, where he saw the traces of the Atlanticist barbaric U.S. aggression. Shaykh 'Ali Msallam expressed regret at this imperialist aggression aimed at the person of the brother leader of the revolution, and which led to the killing of innocent and unarmed old men, women, and children. King Fahd's envoy denounced the failed American Atlanticist barbaric aggression against the Libyan Arab people which is striving with all its might for a just peace and the achievement of the happiness of man throughout the world.

Cuban Deputy Foreign Minister Arrives in Tripoli

LD160836 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Tripoli, 16 Jul (JANA) — Giraldo Mazola Collazo, the deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cuba, arrived in Tripoli yesterday evening.

Meets With Al-Qadhdhafi

LD170140 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution yesterday received Giraldo Mazola, Cuban vice minister of foreign relations, who handed the leader a written message from Cuban President Fidel Castro. The Cuban official paid a visit to the house of the brother leader of the revolution where he saw the effects of the fascist barbarous U.S.-NATO aggression.

The Cuban vice minister of foreign relations renewed the solidarity of the Cuban people and government with the Libyan Arab people in their firm and brave confrontation with imperialist aggressions and conspiracies that are aimed at violating the freedom and great achievements of the Libyan people — achievements in all fields of life gained through the Great Al-Fatih Revolution.

The Cuban official expressed his deep regrets and sorrow over the effects of the barbarous aggression against the house of the brother leader of the revolution. He also stressed that this aggression exposed the barbaric character of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

Mubarak's European 'Begging' Tour Noted
LD170842 Tripoli JANA in English 0800 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Egyptian capital, Dulqidda 11, Shahr Nasser 17, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The head of Egypt's regime left his oppressed capital yesterday on a new tour of begging to inject his crumbling regime with means of continuation.

Political observers said the shortness of his 3-day tour of France, U.S. aircraft carrier — Britain, West Germany and Italy, confirms that the Egyptian president intends to only put to them the extent of the predicament his whole regime is in as a result of successive crises and the failure of all attempts to ease their intensity.

Observers indicated that Husni will convey to the officials he is to meet, businessmen, bankers and European financial institutions the seriousness of Egypt's suffering, the difficulties it faces and the threat of his regime's crumbling which will be an omen of the inevitability of the failure of the whole schemes of the West in the Arab region.

The observers noted that the composition of the entourage of the head of Egypt's regime reveals clearly that the regime now more than ever before is ready to fully put Egypt at ransom to the West in a way that resembles the step Khediue Tawfik took back in the 19th century and endorsed by the deceased Sadat as a policy to tackle Egypt's economic ills.

The information minister of the regime admitted that the head of the regime's tour comes as an attempt to rectify the economic course and as a result of the linking of the 4 states with Egypt.

Economic observers assert that Egypt — which is considered among the very few states that always fulfills the conditions the International Monetary Fund imposes — will this time suffer a big campaign of blackmail aimed in its core at its political decision in return of some fistful of grain which will inevitably be lost in its bottomless trunk.

Bush's Upcoming Visit to 'Oppressed' Egypt Noted
LD170844 Tripoli JANA in English 0810 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Washington, Dulqidda 11, Shahr Nasser 17, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — George Bush, the deputy of mad dog and Mosad agent Reagan is to visit the oppressed capital on the 2nd of the coming Hannibal month on a 3-day visit to the Egyptian regime.

Bush's visit to the Egyptian capital comes at the last leg of the tour he is making to occupied Palestine and Jordan's regime.

JANA Editor on PRAVDA Denouncing U.S. 'Provocation'
LD170851 Tripoli JANA in English 0806 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow, Dulqidda 11, Shahr Nasser 17, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The Soviet newspaper *Pravda* renewed its denounciation of the policy of muscle flexing and provocation pursued by the administration of mad dog — Mosad agent Reagan in the Mediterranean Sea.

The paper's commentator Yuriy Vladimirov said that America raises tension in the Mediterranean Sea with its provocative military tendency to spread its domination over the region. [passage omitted]

JANA's political editor commented on that *Pravda* article mentioned by saying:

"We praise the Soviet Union's serious attitude towards the matter of security and peace in the Mediterranean region and confirm our solidarity with its initiative aimed at the withdrawal of both Soviet and U.S. fleets in this sensitive region of the world".

The editor reviewed the Soviet Union's stances towards the issues of freedom in the world and its standing by the side of nations that struggle to rid themselves from the domination of U.S. imperialism, Zionism and its racist accomplice.

The editor also greeted the socialist system's states led by the friendly Soviet Union which stand with the Third World's states which work towards liberation and independence from colonialism and tyranny in all its political and economic forms.

MOROCCO

King Hassan Receives UN Secretary General
LD161312 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II this morning at the Royal Court in Rabat received the UN secretary general, Javier Perez de Cuellar. The meeting was attended by Abdellatif Filali, the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; and Driss Basri, the interior and information minister. It was also attended by his majesty's adviser Ahmed Reda Guedira and close aides of the UN secretary general.

SUDAN

Al-Mahdi, Others Meet With 'Arafat, Khalil al-Wazir
JN151841 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1720 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] The PLO and Sudan have agreed to establish a university in Khartoum under the name Jerusalem Technological University. This was announced at the end of talks between a Palestinian delegation led by brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] accompanied by brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, and the Sudanese Government led by Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi. The talks centered on the most prominent Palestinian and Arab issues. During the talks, the two sides had identical views on many current issues. They also agreed on the need to convene an Arab summit to overcome the deteriorating situation in the Arab nation.

In another development, Abu 'Ammar, flanked by Abu Jihad, received representatives of Sudanese nationalist parties and organizations as well as Sudanese writers and journalists. The reception ceremonies took place amid warm Sudanese celebrations. During the reception Abu 'Ammar delivered a brief speech in which he explained the latest developments in the Palestinian arena as well as the Palestinian national struggle in the coming stage. In a similar speech Abu Jihad explained the condition of our Palestinian people inside the occupied homeland and reviewed the Zionist occupiers' repressive measures and practices against our Palestinian people in an attempt to oppress the spirit of struggle and prevent their support for the PLO. He stressed that our people's support for the PLO will continue forever and that no enemy measures or plots by any side will affect our people, adding that the revolution is in the hearts of the Palestinian people, who believe that revolution is their way to the Palestine of liberation and the future.

The Sudanese nationalist parties, figures writers, and journalists expressed their absolute support for the PLO's positions and for our people's just struggle to regain their full legitimate rights, foremost of which are their right to repatriation, self-determination, and the establishment of their independent state.

Anya Nya II Reports 'Serious Split' in SPLM

JN161100 Khartoum SUNA in English 1030 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Khartoum, July 6 (SUNA) — The Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) of John Garang is facing a serious split within its ranks, said a communique issued by the SPLM rival the Anya Nya II. The communique made public today said the friction occurred when a number of officers refused to take part in military operations preferring the negotiated settlement for the issue. It went on to assert that SPLA number one, John Garang, has been out under a tight security by the Ethiopian authorities.

No independent source has, however, confirmed the news. And the SPLM reaction to the communique is not yet available.

The communique affirmed that the body guard of President Mengistu Haile-Mariam of Ethiopia is taking charge of Garang's security and that Garang is being placed in a house named (Hoston house) near the Sudanese Embassy in Addis Ababa. The Anya Nya II communique said the Ethiopian Government has prohibited any contact or visit between the SPLA figures and John Garang.

The communique availed by the daily *Al-Sahafah* today, cited the names of two SPLA officers (Kiriboto Kwang) and (William Noon) as defectors from the SPLM ranks.

It further revealed information that the Ethiopian Government has arrested two SPLA officers, namely (Alling John Tong) and (Jock Mut), on charges whose penalty is the death sentence. The communique did not specify the charges.

On the other hand the Anya Nya II firmely asserts that the Ethiopian authorities are still training SPLA elements in the camps of Kurmuk, Bonga, Bimto and Sadit, the western borders of Ethiopia.

17 Government Soldiers Killed in Eastern Sudan

EA161546 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Excerpt] SPLA units of Eagle Battalion launched an attack on enemy positions at (Hatiagi) in the district of Resayris in Blue Nile [eastern Sudan] on 8 July 1986. The ensuing battle, which lasted for 4 hours, resulted in the killing of 17 enemy soldiers and the injury of 28 others. A Magirus truck and an ammunition dump were also completely destroyed. [passage omitted]

Correction to Premier's Address to Assembly

The following corrections pertain to the item headlined "Omdurman Radio Reports Premier's Address to Assembly," published in the 10 July Middle East & Africa *Daily Report*, pages Q 1-8:

page Q 2, right column, penultimate paragraph:

...of Human Resources:
To identify the qualifications required in the future to guide higher education; [word indistinct] the current training centers and to establish new ones.
The Expatriates:
This is an...(supplying omitted paragraph and subhead)

page Q 3, right column, paragraph five:

...occurred in 1967, and they have had nothing since.
4. The basic transport...(supplying omitted passage)

page Q 7, right column, paragraph thirteen, line two:

...of Saudi Arabia.
C) The relations between our country and Libya have developed and we agree in principle [wa nahnu mabdaiyyan nuwafiq] to develop them in the direction of general Arab unity.
D) Our relations with Ethiopia...(supplying new paragraph, amending paragraph identification)

ETHIOPIA

BBC: Justice Minister Discusses Draft Constitution

MB111918 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 11 Jul 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] A group of senior Ethiopian officials are in London at the moment. Their mission is to explain Ethiopia's new draft constitution published a couple of weeks ago. It is based on socialist, Marxist-Leninist 1-party state principles. The parliament will be called the National (Shengo) and there will be regional and local (shengos). The constitution enshrines guarantees of freedom of speech and worship, but its critics complain that it stops short of granting autonomy demanded by groups such as the Eritreans and Tigreans. They also claim that it is a blueprint for a Soviet-style state. Well, heading the delegation is Ethiopia's justice minister, Amanuel Amde Michael, who was on the drafting committee. Julian Marshall asked him on what model the constitution was in fact based.

[Begin recording] [Michael] The model really is the present and the future development of the 1974 popular revolution of Ethiopia which has been [word indistinct]. To answer your question quickly, one would say that it is based on, it is inspired by the (?thoughts) and provisions of many socialist countries including the Soviet Union, but there are basic differences. For example, they have a federal system; there is no such thing in the draft we have here.

[Marshall] Why have you rejected the federal system because many people must have seen [word indistinct] that it might be an ideal way to solve what many people see as being the regional problems of Ethiopia.
[Michael] The question of the federation, we think, it is not something that would help us in developing our country and bringing about the unity of the people, which the people appreciate now, and the system of Ethiopia is better, for [words indistinct] for the interest of the people under a unitary form of government as laid down in the draft.

[Marshall] Now, the draft stipulates that the National (Shengo) will be the central ruling body, but there will also be regional (shengos). How much power would they have, these autonomous (shengos)?
[Michael] The autonomous (shengos) will have enough power to exercise as determined by the [word indistinct] by the National (Shengo). This is envisaged in the draft. The details of these powers, functions, and duties will, of course, be spelled out in that way eventually.

[Marshall] But the constitution does contain a number of basic human freedoms such as speech, worship. This will sound very high-sounding in any constitution. What kind of constraints will exist within Ethiopia on these basic freedoms?
[Michael] As it is stipulated in Article (?9) of the draft, unless the exercise of these rights [word indistinct] go against society, against the rights of other individuals, against the state and [words indistinct] then, there will be no restriction.

[Marshall] And what will be the overriding principle? Will it be that if worship, for instance, contradicts Marxist-Leninist principles, if what people say or do contradicts Marxist-Leninist principles, what will be the overriding principle?
[Michael] The belief of people in any religion, in the religion tthat they believe in, it is not to be restricted unless with the excuse of exercising a religion, they try do disrupt the society.

[Marshall] Your are very insistent that this is simply a draft constitution. You personally are engaged in a consultative process, consulting Ethiopians around Europe. There may be those who simply say you are engaged in a window dressing exercise. I mean, how likely is it that changes will be made if, for instance, people are overwhelmingly against a particular article or would like to see something else included?
[Michael] That will be reflected in the final text of the draft. If people believe that this draft or resolutions of this draft are not the way they are, then, they will have to be adjusted for which all the people are being consulted, because if this was not the purpose, one would not have gone to all these detailed and programmed processes. [end recording]

KENYA

Text of EAC Mediation Joint Communique Published

EA152047 Nairobi KNA in English
1353 GMT 15 Jul 86

["Full text of the 'E.A.C. Mediation Joint Communique' issued by the three heads of state at a meeting held in Nairobi today, 15th July 1986" — KNA headline]

[Text] Nairobi, 15th July — (1) The president of the United Republic of Tanzania, H.E. Ali Hassan Mwinyi: The president of the Republic of Uganda, H.E. Yoweri Museveni: and the president of the Republic of Kenya, H.E. Daniel arap Moi: held a meeting in Nairobi on Tuesday, 15th July 1986 in the context of the East African Mediation exercise. Also present were the vice-president of the Republic of Kenya, Hon Mwai Kibaki, and the ministerial mediation delegations from the three countries. The mediator, Dr Victor Umbricht, also participated.

(2) Two sets of issues were before the heads of state for information and for policy guidance, namely:

— Progress in the implementation of the East African mediation agreement 1984 and
— Future regional cooperation.

The mediator, Dr V. Umbricht, presented a comprehensive report on both aspects which had been discussed in several ministerial meetings.

(3) The heads of state noted with satisfaction that all matters remaining from the mediation agreement have been settled and that the implementation is proceeding according to the established time plan. One of the main pending issues concerned the division of the accumulated pension funds invested locally and abroad. The heads of state took note of the actuarial findings and directed that the division of funds be carried out in the near

future among the three states in proportion to each states pension liabilities resulting from the EAC [East African Community] period.

They also were gratified that, by now, those debt apportionment agreements with foreign governments which still required final reconciliation of figures have either been signed or are ready for signing.

(4) As regards future regional co-operation, the three heads of state expressed their strong encouragement for new and lasting forms of East African co-operation and beyond. In this respect, they approved the ministerial recommendations that the Soroti Flying School should remain the property of Uganda and be continued as a common service. The Inter-University Council shall also continue as a common service. The East african Development Bank which has continued to operate since the break-up of the EAC is expected to play an active role in promoting regional projects, based on a strengthening of its financial structure. The East African Management Institute in Arusha has been turned into an Eastern and Southern Africa Management Institute and has thus already assumed a wider regional function.

(5) The heads of state also endorsed specific areas of co-operation which have already been broadly identified by their respective ministerial delegations. These areas cover research in agriculture, livestock, fisheries, marine pollution, wildlife, public health, environment, pesticides, industries and natural hazards.

(6) The heads of state noted with satisfaction other areas of co-operation for which formal agreements have already been signed. These areas comprise important economic sectors in the region, such as trade, air traffic, railways and marine services across borders, maritime services, shipping services in Lake Victoria, meteorological services, tourism and wildlife, energy and transport.

(7) The heads of state agreed in principle that there should be a follow-up mechanism for future East African co-operation and directed their respective ministers to work out details of such a mechanism.

(8) In their statements, the heads of state paid tribute to the mediator, Dr Victor Umbricht, whose mandate will come to an end in the near future. They thanked him for his exemplary commitment and rare devotion which he has shown for nearly nine years to the cause of East Africa and which has created true bonds of friendship between him and the three states.

(9) The president of Tanzania and Uganda thanked their host, the president of Kenya, H.E. Daniel arap Moi, for the hospitality accorded to their delegations and for the initiatives he took to organise this summit meeting.

(10) The summit meeting was held in the traditional friendly atmosphere which characterises the brotherly relations among the people of East Africa.

SOMALIA

BBC Queries Opposition Leader on Movement's Status

MB151653 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 15 Jul 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] A year ago, the Somali National Movement, SNM, that opposes the regime of President Siad Barre, launched a campaign in the United States to try and reduce America's support for the Somali Government. The Americans moved in when Somalia kicked out the Russians in 1977, and the motive for continuing American support for Somalia is perhaps distaste for Ethiopia's radical Marxist-orientated regime. Well, the man spearheading the SNM's campaign in America is Ibrahim (Meghag) Samantar, a former Somali finance minister. Robin White asked him if any progress had been made:

[Begin recording] [Samantar] I do say, even though with the conditions pertaining now in Somalia, in the Horn, and the complexity of the American Government, we may say that we have not succeeded the stage we wanted to reach. However, we did receive a hearing. We do have contacts and we continue our main task of explaining what our movement is about, the programs, the future, the kind of future government we want to establish, and what our future relations could be.

[White] Isn't it basically going to be an uphill struggle, because, after all, the American Government is well known to be anti-Ethiopia, and you have associations with Ethiopia and, therefore, they are very unlikely to give you any support?
[Samantar] Not necessarily. The American Government, they are having misgivings about backing the wrong horse, backing a dictatorhsip that is collapsing, and they must think twice about what the consequences of that backing would be, and in fact, we are making some headway in that respect.

[White] Are there any real concerete signs that they do think they are backing the wrong horse?
[Samantar] Oh indeed, because the level of their military aid is not as it was supposed to be. The level of their economic aid is not either. So, all these signs do show that the dictatorship of Siad Barre does not receive the kind of response it wished when it allowed the use of Berbera as an American base.

[White] Recently, President Siad Barre had a serious motor accident and there is some speculation that he is not really in the saddle any more, he is not really running the show. Does this make any difference to you, your struggle?
[Samantar] Yes and no. It does not make much difference as such because we are not concerned with personalities. We are concerned with issues and the main issue facing us is to struggle against this horrible military regime, and whether the head is Siad Barre or some other personality, it is of no concern to us. However, if his debilitation or death accelerates the process of change in Somalia, that is indeed a concern to us.

[White] Would you be able to get on any better with the vice president, General Samantar?

[Samantar] We are not concerned with personalities, as I said before. We are concerned with issues. If Gen Samantar wishes to pursue the same disastrous policy of Siad, then certainly what he will face from us is the same struggle, we will deal him the same blows. If he changes the policy, we will watch what he comes up with and the only kind of change that will be acceptable to us from his side is the withdrawal of the military regime from power, and the starting of the process of democratic change in the country, and that, indeed, would mean allowing the liberation movements to work freely in the country [end recording]

Radio Halgan Reports Arrests in Hargeysa

EA162001 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Excerpts] More than 17 people were arrested in Hargeysa, Somalia, recently after allegedly being accused of opposing the policies of the so-called government. [passage omitted] It is known that there are more people under arrest in Hargeysa. Among the latest arrests are students [words indistinct] eight women. Since April this year, the despotic regime in that country has embarked on mass arrests of religious leaders and other people.

UGANDA

Museveni Holds Airport Press Conference

EA151412 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1830 14 Jul 86

[Press Conference by President Yoweri Kabuta Museveni on 12 July at Entebbe on return from Tanzania — recorded from the "Current Affairs" program]

[Excerpts] [Museveni] Me, I had gone to Tanzania. I was invited by my friends in Tanzania to go there for a visit, mainly to talk to some of my friends there. [passage omitted]

At the same time, President Ali Hassan Mwinyi and myself received the report of Permanent Commission of Cooperation, because they had been working since we set them up some weeks ago, they have been working and they have now identified areas of cooperation. These are, so far they have dealt with three main areas: Trade, industry and finance. Now as far as trade is concerned they agree to trade between our two countries. For instance, a list of items that can be procured from Tanzania by us was drawn up. Similarly a list of items in Uganda that could be procured by Tanzania, bought from us by Tanzania, was also drawn up. The pruducts which are available in Tanzania for export to Uganda are the following:

Cigarettes, (?parts) of cars or vehicles and tubes, sisal products, paper and paper products, Konyagi and Dodoma wind, aluminium-ware through sufurias [cooking pans] and so on, thermos flasks, melamine-ware, these are some sort of cups and plates which are half-way between plastic and, they are something like plastic but not exactly like plastic, detergents, cement, transformers and switch gears for electricity, maize meal and [word indistinct], some maize meals for making [word indistinct] with milk, blended (?steel), sheet glass and ceramics (?canvas) and canvas products. these are the products which we may import from Tanzania.

On our side, Tanzania will import from us the following: maize, including maize flour, sugar [word indistinct] and spare parts for sugar (?mills), electric cables, beans, textiles, oil seeds, paper products, pencils, hydro-electric power, electricity and Uganda waragi [liquor]

So in this way we can, the most important thing is, the most interesting thing about this trade is that we do not have to always use the dollars. We can use the PTA arrangements, the arrangements of the Preferential Trade Area where there is a clearing house when the clearing house just records that Uganda has bought from Tanzania commodities to the tune of $1 million. Then we have got Tanzania's debts

But to pay them, we should export items which they also need and which we have maybe to the tune of $1 million or more, If we export more, then they have (?to make) the balance up to 1 million and then if there is an extra half a million for instance, that is a debt which they owe us and then they can think of something they can sell us which we also need so that we do not have to give money we just cancel out in the books without have to have the money physically. For instance if we need, I can give an example, we need transformers for our electricity here, as you know his has been quite a problem. [passage omitted]

There are very many things we have discussed. Transport, a ship is going to start operating along Lake Victoria from Tanzania and we have also some ships which were no longer in use, but we are going to revive them and we can take (?advantage of those) operating in the lake. So there are many things we have discussed.

I will try other issues concerned we have agreed with the Tanzanians. Supply Bukoba town, the one which is in north western Tanzania, with electricity. Electricity is an export also. we will export it, they will pay us either in cash or in whatever they have. We are also going to link Masaka with Bukoba by microwave telephone system. and (?so many other things).

Cooperation in airline operations, Soroti Flying School (?and routes) for communication, control of certain deseases like plague, yellow fever, typhoid, relapsing fever, animal diseases like anthrax, rinderpest, so many things I cannot finish with it. I just talked about the ones which are immediate and we also agreed to encourage the use of Swahili as a language of communication and certainly some of the books which we have [sentence as heard]. So that was the other part of my visit to hear this report. Any other questions? Yes.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr President sir, I understand that General Okello, the former head of state of this country, is in Tanzania and sometimes we heard reports that he is waiting you (?assurance) to allow him to come into the country, did you discuss anything concerning him?

[Museveni] Well, I met Okello. I invited him and he came and saw me, and I told him that he was welcome to come back and he said he was (?weak) and he wanted to have some treatment first, so I said okay, when you are ready, you come. And he also agreed to come.

[Reporter] How soon is this treatment to begin
[Museveni] Immediately. [Words indistinct] quite soon. This is immediate, when (?I say it) can be done immediately, it will be done, immediately.

[Reporter] Thank you very much, Mr President. Since the break-up of the East African Community, we've had to need the passports for Wananchi to travel between countries. Would this improvement in trade also help to bring an improvement in the travel between the neighboring countries, so that, I mean, neighbors do not need passports to go to each other's country?
[Museveni] I don't know whether the ministers discussed that. I didn't - I don't think that one was discussed. But it can be discussed. It can be discussed. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] I have question to ask, but, Mr President, have you been informed of any kind of British Government reaction to Uganda's boycott of the Commonwealth Games?
[Museveni] I don't, I've not heard anything [words indistinct] about what the British think?

[Reporter] Their reaction or something like that?
[Museveni] Reaction like what? They can't beat us. [laughter] What reaction? What reaction? I do not know what they think. I have no idea. The only thing about the withdrawal, we don't want to give comfort to people who do not give comfort to our people. That's all. Because our people in South Africa are being massacred every day. You hear it in the news. Today 10 people, tomorrow 20 have been killed. Killed. Here in Uganda they have been killed [words indistinct].

If you are killing people daily, and then we go for sports, to — as if we are happy, as if there is no problem. Because sports means you are happy, all of you. Thats when you go for sports. Sports is furaha [Swahili for joy] when you are happy. [passage omitted]

Our people are suffering in South Africa. This Britain — which (?is unwilling) to do something about it. South Africa is very vulnerable. If we say no trade, or air services. In this case if planes are going to fly to South Africa, and we don't like — we don't allow South African planes to fly over our territories; it makes their life very difficult. Then they would have to suffer. The costsof running their racist system would go up. For instance, even now they are suffering somehow, because their South African airways cannot land anywhere it (?hopes to). [passage omitted] So, really we could win if the world wanted. If [words indistinct] wanted, we could make life very difficult for South Africa. The same way as maybe it (?will be) difficult for our people. [passage indistinct]

After all, the Commonwealth conference at the Bahamas — this was earlier on, we were not in government at that time — decided that if South Africa does nothing within 6 months, something in the direction of a dialogue. What we want is a dialogue between the regime, the South African regime, and the people, the African people. Start a discussion. It was decided at the Bahamas that if these fellows do nothing within 6 months, sanctions would be imposed. Now the 6 months have passed, and nothing has been done, so, we are not children to go on playing games. [words indistinct]

Anyway, we don't see why our athletes should go to please other people, when we are not happy. There's no reason at all. They can run here in [words indistinct] if they want. Let them run, and we shall see them. Whom are they running for? There is enough space if they want, they can run from Entebbe to Kampala [words indistinct]. Finished. Thank you very much.

CAMEROON

Ivorian Minister Meets With Biya, Comments

AB142205 Yaounde Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] This morning, the head of state, President Paul Biya, granted an audience to the Ivorian minister of state, Camille Alliali. During their discussions, which lasted more than 1 hour, Mr Alliali delivered a message from the Ivorian head of state, President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, to President Paul Biya. After the audience, which took place at Unity Palace, the Ivorian special envoy spoke to our reporter, Andre Elimbi.

[Begin recording][Alliali] It is a pleasure to be in Yaounde where I have been sent many times by President Felix Houphouet-Boigny to meet with President Biya. (?My visit falls within the framework) of the permanent consultations between Ivory Coast and Cameroon. When we talk about consultation, there should be contacts and exchanges of views and it is within the framework of these consultations that I am in Yaounde this morning. We discussed various problems relating to the cooperation existing between our two countries. You know that close links exist between Cameroon and Ivory Coast in the economic and political fields and this is why we have to consult each other to prove concretely the solidarity existing African countries.

[Elimbi] I suppose that among the issues you discussed there were some which are more pressing than others. In fact, what are these pressing issues relating to Cameroon and Ivory Coast?
[Alliali] Frankly speaking, we cannot say that some of the issues are pressing because all the problems concerning the two countries are very important. For example, those concerning cooperation, economy, raw materials, consultations at the level of the African Continent, are pressing issues relating to the African unity — this depends on our own interests — the dignity of Africa, and that of the countries it is composed of.

[Elimbi] Concerning the next UN extraordinary session on Africa, the next OAU summit, South Africa, and particularly the economic problems, can we say that the two countries' views are similar economically and politically, and particularly concerning South Africa?
[Alliali] I do not think that our views are fundamentally divergent concerning South Africa. In fact, we are for abolishing apartheid. Some call for the use of force. Even when a war is at its height, at a given time, the protagonists must meet to discuss. In fact, some people favor the use of force but others think that while using force other means of contacts must be established to pave the way for a solution and even to put an end to the war. This is the only point that makes people who are not well informed believe that there are division, opposition, and different conceptions concerning the dismantling of apartheid. In fact, we favor the total dismantling of apartheid.

[Elimbi] What about the economic field?
[Alliali] I think that in this field, too, we share the same views. We produce raw materials and we want a proper price for them — that is coffee, cocoa, palm oil, oil, or mineral products. We do not want to beg but we want our peasants to benefit from the fruit of their toil in dignity.

[Elimbi] Mr Minister, this is my last question. The Cameroonians are interested in President Houphout-Boigny's health. How is he doing now after the cabinet reshuffle?
[Alliali] President Houphouet-Boigny is doing very well after the cabinet reshuffle. He is an experienced old man who is doing well. He was in good health when I left him yesterday. [end recording]

Japan Signs Port Modernization Protocol

AB162125 Yaounde Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] The Governments of Cameroon and Japan today signed a protocol agreement of 6 milliard [6 billion] yen, about 12 billion CFA francs for the realization of modernization projects at the Douala seaport. The ceremony took place at the Ministry of Planning and Regional development. (Shiesuka Ukoshima), Japanese charge d'affaires at the Japanese Embassy in Cameroon, represented his government, while Mrs Elizabeth Tankeh, secretary of state for planning and regional development, stood in for the Cameroon Government.

Economic, Social Council Supports Development Plan

AB161720 Dakar PANA in French
1327 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Yaoùnde, 16 Jul (CAMNEWS/PANA) — The 9th ordinary session of the Economic and Social Council of Cameroon, which ended its deliberations on Tuesday [15 July] in Yaounde, has expressed confidence in the success of the objectives set out in the Sixth 5-Year Development Plan of Cameroon, the examination of which constituted the main purpose of that ordinary session.

Apart from economic, sociocultural, and political issues submitted foritheir examination, the members of the Economic and Social Council joined other active forces of the nation to condemn the campaign of disinformation orchestrated by a section of the French press, and which constitutes foreign interference in Cameroonian affairs.

Concerning the examination of the Sixth 5-Year Plan of Cameroon, it was clear from the studies conducted by the council that the program of the plan covers all the economic sectors of the nation. The plan essentially aims at removing the bottlenecks which still impede the harmonious development of the country, in order to encourage its economic take-off. In the face of economic, social, and cultural problems, the council stressed the need to give priority to the rural sector through the modernization of agriculture, the rational exploitation of forest resources, and the development of animal species. Emphasis remains to be laid particularly on the transformation of national resources.

Furthermore, the Economic and Social Council recommended to economic bodies to place special emphasis on the development of small and medium-sized enterprises, the increase and modernization of educational and health infrastructures, the increase in road, rail, port, and airport infrastructures in order to open up the whole country for easy communications, and to develop trade with foreign countries.

The program of the Sixth Development Plan is not only ambitious by its objectives, but also by the amount of money necessary for its implementation. This amount is estimated at 7,830 billion CFA francs.

Finally, the council pointed out that the success of this plan does not depend solely on government activities; hence the urgent need for the programming and better monitoring of the implementation of the projects set out in the plan. The council recommends the intensification of a vast campaign of information and explanations on the general and sectorial objectives of the plan in order to get the active participation of the people.

It will be recalled that this session of the Economic and Social Council will be followed on Friday by the extraordinary session of the National Assembly devoted to the adoption of this Sixth 5-Year Development Plan.

CHAD

Habre: No Connection With 'Carrefour' Affair

AB141011 Paris AFP in French 1312 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Ndjamena, 13 Jul (AFP) — The Carrefour de Developpment Association affair, is an affair among the French themselves and Chad is not connected with it "either directly or indirectly," Chadian President Hissein Habre has stated. According to the latest issue of the French weekly newspaper *Paris Match*, Carrefour de Developpment was set up on 29 June 1983 by Yves Chalier, who was then principal private secretary to the former Cooperation Minister Christian Nucci and on whom an international arrest warrant has been issued, "to pay government mercenaries" employed in Chad to fight against Libyan troops and those of Goukouni Oueddei. "French cooperation is an open-door one," Mr Habre told three journalists among whom was the AFP correspondent. "I cannot see how one can connect Chad with this affair," he added.

ZAIRE

President Mobutu Returns From Nairobi Summit

AB161230 Kinshasa AZAP in French
1030 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Goma, 15 Jul (AZAP) — Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, MPR founding chairman and president of the Republic, arrived at Goma on Tuesday from Nairobi where he attended a summit grouping the heads of state of Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi, Zaire, Uganda, and Tanzania, and the prime minister of Sudan.

He was welcomed by Kilolo Musamba, the Kivu Region governor, and by all the people of the Nord-Kivu subregional capital who wanted to mark, through their particularly warm welcome, their endorsement of the intensive diplomatic activities on which the father of the nation embarked during the past few days within the framework of our policy of good-neighborliness toward all the countries around Zaire. In fact, it will be noted that during 10 days, leader Mobutu Sese Seko met in Kinshasa, Luanda, and Nairobi with eight African heads of state with whom he discussed matters of common interest, especially matters relating to security and cooperation in the subregion.

The stopover in Goma, a town on the border with Rwanda, is a shining illustration of Marshal Mobutu's policy of convincing all our neighbors of the rationale behind the policy of good-neighborliness that must be put into action the best way possible in the interest of the partners. One can speak of popular endorsement of the leader's policy judging from the joy and enthusiasm of the people who took massively to the major streets of Goma.

BENIN

FRG Parliamentary Delegation Arrives for Visit

AB161616 Dakar PANA in French 1319 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Cotonou, 16 Jul (ABP-BEN/PANA) — A delegation of the Bundestag (FRG parliament), arrived in Cotonou on Wednesday from Abidjan, for a 3-day official visit, in the framework of an African tour. This 5-member delegation is led by Prof Karl-Heinz Hornhues of the Christian Democratic Union.

On arrival, Prof Hornhues said that this first visit of representatives of the FRG parliament to the People's Rebublic of Benin will enable the parliaments of both countries to weave bonds of freindship.

During their visit to Benin, the FRG parliamentarians will hold talks with several Beninese officials, including the ministers of foreign affairs and cooperation, and of rural development and cooperatives, and they will also have a working session with members of the Permanent Committee of the National Revolutionary Assembly.

The guests of the Beninese parliament will visit the project of the Center of Regional Action and Rural Development which the FRG has been supporting, as well as a forestry project where German volunteers are working.

GHANA

Progress Reported in Export Sector Under ERP

AB162210 Accra Domestic Service in English
2000 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Ghana's export sector has recorded considerable progress under the PNDC's Economic Recovery Program [ERP]. An economic survey conducted by the GBC [Ghana Broadcasting Corporation] indicates that the country earned $412 million in 1985 for the export of 187,714 metric tons of cocoa, as against 164,800 [metric tons] in 1984, and 174,300 [metric tons] in 1983.

Diamonds fetched $5.5 million through the export of 639,593.5 carats in 1985, compared with $2.8 million in 1983. Nine million dollars was earned from exporting 263,441 metric tons of manganese in 1985, as against $3.1 million in 1983.

In the case of bauxite, $2.7 million was earned in 1985 through the export of 124,453 metric tons as against $900 thousand in 1984. Timber also fetched the nation $27.8 million through the exportation of 246,812 cubic meters in 1985, as against $14.7 million in 1983.

The export of 191.837 metric tons of residual oil in 1985 earned $33.4 million as against $21.1 million in 1983.

An amount of $34.5 million was earned in 1985 through the export of electricity, as against $11.8 million in 1983.

The nontraditional exports earned $16.9 million in 1985, compared with $1.4 million in 1984.

However, there has been a fall in the export earnings for gold in the past 2 years. In 1983, it was $114.1 million as against $110.3 million in 1984, and $90.6 million in 1985.

IVORY COAST

Journalist Issues Appeal to Lebanese Community

AB161915 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French
16 Jul 86 P 2

["My Open Letter" by Jean-Pierre Aye]

[Text] My dear Nabil, "Dirty linen is not washed in public," as the saying goes. And this is in the family's interest. That is the only reason why I would like to strongly express my regret that some of your brothers, and mine — alas, many of them — failed to understand my motivations 3 weeks ago, motivations which I thought they, or rather many of them, shared, at least the leaders of the [Lebanese] community, of this community which is indeed Ivorian.

In my earlier reflection, I had simply wanted to draw the community's attention to the fact that the behavior of some of its members was rather deplorable, as it seriously affects the reputation of the community by creating a false image of it.... In short, mine was that of a brother's concern for his fellow brothers, of whom he has the right to expect a rather positive reaction, with the aim of bringing the defaulting members back to the right path in the interest of the entire national community.

Instead of such a reaction, which would have certainly been to the credit of its initiators, I was surprised to read in the column's of last Monday's newspaper, in answer to my concerns, a list of good actions seeking to justify I do not know what. This is not a very good step. In fact, it is rather unfortunate. Does this mean that because they build schools and dispensaries, or that they give gifts to the state, the state itself and the other Ivorians must close an eye to the serious shortcomings which cause harm to the national economy and threaten social stability?

Before boasting of having invested 1.5 billion CFA francs in social projects within a period of 5 years, has one taken time to evaluate, whether large or small, the loss of income to state coffers through failure to pay taxes, customs duties, and fees of police, gendarmerie, and other public service?

Also, before rejoicing over providing 30,000 jobs, is one sure that one has exhausted all the possibilities of employment, and has one ensured that the "lucky" beneficiaries of these job openings work in good conditions and for decent salaries?

These spectacular achievements are well done. However, they can neither force you nor I to overlook the realities: realities which expect Ivorians at heart, like myself, and Ivorians by adoption like you to look at a number of problems squarely and to try and find solutions, real solutions to them.

As for you, for example, your contribution will be to make your people give more respect to the rules and regulations in force. As for me, my role will be to prepare my people to receive your people fraternally, to adopt them fully, and to facilitate their integration, but on the condition that their behavior does not conflict with, and does not undermine the basic principles of society, and does not ruin its economy. That is enough for today! But there will be more tomorrow! See you next Wednesday!

LIBERIA

Doe Orders Implementation of Export Regulation

AB171015 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
0655 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] The president of Liberia, Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, has directed the minister of finance to ensure the full implementation of the act requiring exporters to surrender 25 percent of their export earnings to the National Bank of Liberia in exchange for Liberian currency. According to an Executive Mansion release issued yesterday, the minister of finance has also been directed not to grant (?any) export approval to any commodity from Liberia unless such exporter had met the requirement as approved by the National Bank of Liberia.

MALI

Reportage on President Traore's Visit to Moscow

For Moscow TASS coverage of the visit to the Soviet Union by President Traore, including his reception by Andrey Gromyko and Geyday Aliyev, and subsequent talks with Gromyko, see the Sub-Sahara African section of the 16 July Soviet *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

NIGERIA

National Council of State Meets in Lagos

AB161345 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1200 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] A meeting of the National Council of State has opened in Lagos. The meeting, which is deliberating on major national issues, is being presided over by President Ibrahim Babangida. In attendance are service chiefs, 13 state governors, and 6 acting governors, as well as the secretary to the Federal Government. This is the third meeting of the council this year.

AFRC Orders Release of 2 Former Governors

AB161800 Kaduna Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] The Federal Government has ordered the immediate release of chief Sam Mbakwe and Mr Aper Aku, former civilian governors of Imo and Benue states in the defunct Second Republic. A government white paper on the recommendations of the Justice Aguda judicial tribunal of inquiry released in Lagos today, said their release followed the decision of the Armed Forces Ruling Council (AFRC) on their cases.

According to the white paper, the AFRC also accepted the recommendations of the panel to release Afro-beat king Mr Fela Anikulapo-Kuti. Mrs Ukpa Akinloye, wife of the banned National Party of Nigeria chairman, Chief Adisa Akinloye, was also recommended for immediate release. The Federal Government has also ordered the immediate release of Mrs Mahmet Chambi, the Egyptian-born Briton who was convicted for illegally transferring over N12 million abroad through five companies and 125 others for currency offences.

GUARDIAN Urges Solution for Boundary Disputes

AB161026 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 16 Jul 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The *Guardian* expresses concern over the use of military weapons in the recent community clash between the Emede and (?Igbide) of Bendel State. The paper points out that it is difficult to believe that members of the Armed Forces, who happen to be natives of either communities, are not involved in the dispute. It agrees that arming civilians with armaments should be regarded as a serious offense and this could lead to a civil war. The *Guardian* calls on the Federal Government to find lasting solutions to constant boundary disputes in the country.

Contract Awarded on Road Construction

AB161750 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] The Federal Government has awarded a 10 million naira contract for the construction of a new road to link Minna with Kakali, near Kraiko, in Niger State. The federal controller of works in the state, S.F. Adedugbe, who announced this yesterday while conducting the minister of works and housing, Alhaji Abubakar Umar, on tour of Minna-Kpanko road, said work on the project will begin in September. He said the construction of the road will remove some of the dangers militating against smooth operations on the existing Kraiko-Minna road.

SENEGAL

Foreign Minister Leaves for Guinea-Bissau

AB161420 Dakar Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Ibrahim Fall has left Dakar for Bissau where he will deliver a personal message from President Abdou Diouf, head of state and current OAU chairman, to His Excellency Major General Joao Bernardo Vieira, general secretary of the PAIGC [African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde], chairman of the State Council, and head of state and Government of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Receives Mubarak Message, Meets Officials

MB150530 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] In Luanda late this morning, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, received a message from Egyptian head of state Husni Mubarak. The message was presented by Nabil al-Salawi, Egyptian ambassador to Angola, during an audience with President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. The content of the message from the Egyptian head of state was not revealed, but it is thought that it is connected with the strengthening of Angolan-Egyptian bilateral relations.

Also late this morning, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the party and president of the Republic, received at the Futungo de Belas Bovan Yordanov, Bulgarian ambassador to Angola, who said farewell to President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at the completion of his tour of duty in Angola.

Yesterday, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, received a message from Rodney Arismendi, the secretary general of the Uruguayan Communist Party. The message was delivered by (Eduardo German Gil), a member of that party's political bureau, who arrived in Angola several days ago.

Also yesterday, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos received a message from Portuguese Prime Minister Cavaco Silva, which was delivered by Eduardo de Azevedo Soares, Portuguese secretary of state for foreign affairs.

LESOTHO

Police 'Baffled' By 'Bullet-Riddled Bodies'

MB151334 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1325 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Maseru, July 15, SAPA — The discovery recently of the bullet-riddled bodies of two Basotho men on the Lesotho-Qwa Qwa border has baffled Lesotho police. A spokesman for police headquarters in Maseru said today police were still investigating the matter. Police announced this week that forty-seven AK47 used rounds were found next to the bodies when they were discovered on July 2.

The bodies have not yet been identified. The area where the bodies were found — Monontsa in the Northern Butha Buthe district — was used regularly by the so-called Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA) as an entry point for their attacks against the government of deposed prime minister Chief Leabua Jonathan. It was commonly believed the LLA operated from the mountainous area of the neighbouring Qwa Qwa homeland.

MOZAMBIQUE

Fisheries Cooperation Accord Signed With USSR

MB161249 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Mozambique and the Soviet Union yesterday signed their first cooperation protocol in the field of fisheries at the end of the Soviet-Mozambican joint cooperation commission talks held in Maputo. The document was signed by Tenreiro de Almeida, Mozambique's secretary of state for fisheries, and V. Kryzhevskiv the Soviet Union's deputy minister for the fishing industry. On the occasion, Tenreiro de Almeida pointed out that the protocol constitutes a solid basis for the development of cooperation between the two countries in the fisheries sector. In turn, the Soviet official said that his country will continue to give aid to Mozambique.

Machel Sends Message to Iraq's President Husayn

MB141809 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1700 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] President Samora Machel has expressed the hope that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Mozambique and Iraq will be strengthened further for the mutual benefit of the two peoples and states. This is contained in a message that the head of state sent to his Iraqi counterpart, Saddam Husayn, on the occasion of that country's national day. In the message, President Samora Machel said that our country has followed with apprehension the prevailing war situation in the Middle East and has supported all diplomatic initiatives for a negotiated solution leading to lasting peace in the region.

Chissano Receives Visiting Portuguese Official

MB151812 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1700 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Azevedo Soares, Portuguese secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, was received by Mozambican Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano in Maputo this afternoon. This morning, Azevedo Soares began talks with the Mozambican Government. The Mozambican delegation to the meeting, which was described was described as taking place in an atmosphere of goodwill and openness, was headed by Minister of Cooperation Jacinto Veloso and included Deputy Minister of Trade Prakash Ratilal. [passage omitted]

NAMIBIA

South African Helicopter Crashes, Killing One

MB170746 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0744 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 17, SAPA — A S A Air Force [SAAF] helicopter crashed in the operational area last night, killing one crew member and seriously injuring another, SAAF headquarters announced in Pretoria today. "An Alouette helicopter from the air force base at Ondangwa, in SWA/Namibia, was involved in an accident at about 9pm last night during a routine night flight in the operational area," a spokesman said in a brief statement.

"The helicopter was seriously damaged.

"The commanding officer, captain D.S. Hayton, was slightly injured and his condition is satisfactory.

"Second Lieutenant P.C. Nash was seriously injured, but his condition is stable. He will be transferred to No.1 military Hospital in Pretoria today.

"Flight Sergeant E.M. Bloem was killed in the accident. He is survived by his wife, of AFB [Airforce Base] Ondangwa."

The spokesman said a board of inquiry into the accident had already been appointed.

SOUTH AFRICA

Supreme Court Declares State of Emergency Valid

MB161510 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1500 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] A full bench of the Natal Supreme Court has rejected the application by the Metal and Allied Workers Union to declare the state of emergency invalid, but the judges did take issue with some of the emergency regulations as Carmel Rickard reports from the court:

[Rickard] The judges unanimously decided that the state of emergency was valid. This is in spite of the fact that it wasn't tabled in Parliament as it should have been. However, the judge would make two major inroads on other aspects of security legislation.

Several sections defining a subversive statement were declared null and void. Thus, for example, it will no longer be an offense in Natal to create feelings of hostility in anyone toward anyone else. The other gain for detainees held under emergency regulations, is that the section limiting access to detainees by lawyers was also thrown out. Now, lawyers are to have normal access to their detained clients.

Voids 5 of 6 Subversion Clauses

MB161621 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1619 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Durban, July 16, SAPA — The Natal Supreme Court rejected today an application by the Metal and Allied Workers Union that the state of emergency was illegal. However, the three judge panel declared void, on the grounds of vagueness, all or part of five of the six definitions of "subversive statements" banned under the state of emergency. In the two-hour judgement, Mr Justice Didcott said just one of the six clauses defining a subversive statement was precise enough to be considered lawful. That clause forbids incitement of people to participate in unlawful strikes, boycotts, processions, civil disobedience or to oppose compulsory military service.

'No Comment' by P.W. Botha

MB161638 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1636 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 16, SAPA — A spokesman for the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said in Pretoria tonight he had "No comment" on this afternoon's judgement by the Natal Supreme Court on state of emergency regulations dealing with the definition of "subversive" statements.

Media Asked To Study Ruling

MB161654 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1652 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 16, SAPA — The Bureau for Information announced that it had taken note of the judgment this afternoon in the Durban Supreme Court in the case of the Metal and Allied Workers Union (MAWU) and Mrs Dudu Mchunu versus the state president.

"The bureau is advising the media to study the judgment carefully, particularly with regard to its implications for reporting during the state of emergency," it said.

Suzman Welcomes Ruling

MB170743 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0700 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Progressive Federal Party MP Helen Suzman says the Supreme Court ruling on the Metal and Allied Workers Union application to overturn the validity of the state of emergency is a considerable triumph for the legal system. The judgement has amended aspects of the emergency restrictions and has given lawyers the right to visit detainees. Mrs Suzman says the ruling is a real indictment of the incompetence of those who have drafted the regulations and she welcomed it as a step towards the return ot the rule of law in South Africa.

Lawyer Interprets Ruling

MB161659 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1658 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 16, SAPA — Today's judgment by the Supreme Court in Durban "will give the media some degree of certainty" but "it would be foolhardy to believe the tight control of the media has been loosened", a Johannesburg lawyer said. The lawyer could not be named for professional reasons.

"The judgment by the court today has upheld the view which we have had since the start of the state of emergency that parts of the definition of subversive statements are quite incapable of interpretation, let alone by the man in the street.

"The judgment will certainly give the media some degree of certainty as to what can and what cannot be published, but it would be foolhardy to believe the tight control of the media has been loosened. Care must still be taken if newspapers and others affected wish to ensure they are not penalised.

"It is also good news that the court has upheld the right of detainees to have access to legal representation without permission from the government," he said.

Sources: 'No Objection' to Black U.S. Ambassador

MB161535 Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Jul 86 p 3

[By Brian Stuart]

[Excerpt] South Africa would have no objection whatever to the appointment of a black American as United States ambassador, according to Government sources.

This was the reaction yesterday to Washington reports that Mr Robert Brown, a Black Republican businessman, may succeed Mr Herman Nickel, who is at present on holiday in Europe.

Mr Brown (51) visited South Africa in February as part of a group of Black U.S. academics. He has a record of interest in Southern African affairs.

The appointment by President Ronald Reagan of a successor to Mr Nickel may be announced to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on July 22.

The Department of Foreign Affairs said in Cape Town yesterday no comment could be made on news reports.

However, Government sources told The *Citizen* that South Africa is not concerned about the colour of the U.S. Ambassador.

The appointment of a Black American would not set a precedent.

The TBVC States — Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei — were all represented by Black ambassadors or charges d'affaires.

The accommodation of a Black ambassador would create no problems. Black Americans had previously occupied houses owned by the United States in Cape Town and Pretoria.

The U.S. Consul General in Cape Town, Mr John Burroughs, is a Black American. Since July 1985 he and his wife have lived in the choice Cape Town suburb of Bishopscourt.

The official homes of the U.S. ambassador are in Bishopscourt in Cape Town and Waterkloof Ridge in Pretoria.

A Black American, Mr Jim Baker, was a former head of the United States Information Service in Pretoria. [passage omitted]

STAR: Reports of 'Clandestine' Trade Offers

MB160941 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 15 Jul 86 p. 1

[*The Star* Bureau, London]

[Text] Communist countries in Eastern Europe have already approached some British companies with offers to establish clandestine trade links with South Africa if sanctions are imposed and normal trade disputed.

Sir Leslie Smith, chairman of the British Industry Committee on South Africa (BICSA) has told his country's Foreign Affairs Select Committee: "Sanctions will leak like a sieve."

And he has assured the committee that other countries in the Middle, Near and Far East wold be just as willing to act as third parties to keep South Africa's trade open.

These revelations come at a time when British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher is under growing pressure to give in and impose sanctions on South Africa.

She met Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe yesterday for a briefing on his visit to southern Africa. The visit will be debated fully in Parliament tomorrow.

Meanwhile, Sir Leslie has told the Foreign Affairs Select Committee that BICSA believes the injection of funds into projects aimed at improving black education and living standards in South Africa was more likely to generate change than sanctions.

"If sanctions are imposed, though, and are effective, the first economic reaction would be a temporary boom.

"South Africa is already highly geared to having a siege economy and is a long way down the road towards import substitution.

"So there would be this short-term boom, but it would be disaster in the long term.

"Prices would rise and ultimately there would be mass unemployment. It would take a lot of time and money to put import substitution into practice.

"The biggest problem under those conditions, I think, is that it is only in a reasonably healthy economy that the reforms we would like to see can be properly and effectively managed.

"Where there is a decline in wealth, there is a scramble for resources, and that will be the cause of more misery, hardship and job losses."

He said he believed it would be far more sensible, instead of imposing sanctions — at an estimated cost to Britain, the United States and West Germany of R3,000 million a year — to inject that sum into black education and training, health and other services.

"We must do all we can to increase the standard of living and education of the black person in South Africa. That will increase their purchasing power — and the pressure of change."

New Fighter Reveals 'Failure' of Arms Sanctions

MB170523 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Untitled station commentary]

[Text] In these days of growing threats of sanctions, the news of ARMSCOR's [Armaments Development And Production Corporation] breakthrough in air technology represents more than a milestone in South Africa's armaments program.

Obviously it is that as well. The Cheetah fighter aircraft programme is another major step in a weapons program in which South Africa has become a force to be reckoned with and, according to military authorities, a world leader in artillery design and manufacture. That was recognized eighteen months ago by the United Nations General Assembly when it called on member countries to stop importing arms from South Africa. After all, they were supposed to be applying an arms boycott against the country.

South Africa's success story in weapons production is instructive for other spheres that are being drawn into the sanctions argument. After all, the country did not become a leading weapons manufacturer by choice. It was responding then too, to efforts to isolate it. Given the need to act in its own defence, however, it has done so with innovative thoroughness.

The arms embargo has achieved the opposite of what it was intended to achieve. In the past 2 decades the country has built up the 10th largest arms industry in the world. And this achievement was the direct response of misguided attempts to isolate it and make it more vulnerable to outside pressures. In fact, no less an authority than Dr Chester Crocker once described the arms boycott as a failure. Its effect, he said, had been to turn South Africa into "an important regional power" in global terms.

Some years ago a Rockefeller Foundation study found that "a conventional war contains no threat ... South Africa is stronger than any opponent or coalition of opponents in Africa." In this field the isolationist campaign has been a spectacular failure, as the UN itself admitted by implication in its concern about South Africa's arms exports. In virtually every important area of military operations in which the country may realistically expect to be involved at any time it is more or less self-sufficient in its requirements and vastly better prepared than before the boycott.

No doubt a certain price has been paid, where some items might have been imported more cheaply in favorable circumstances. But in achieving the objective of the boycotters -- forcing South Africa to abide by their policy prescriptions -- it has been a meaningless gesture. There is no reason to believe that those who now call so insistently for sanctions in other spheres will fare any better.

Stoffel Botha Rejects U.S. Missionary's Appeal

MB161639 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1638 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 16, SAPA — Representations by an American Lutheran missionary, the Rev Brian Burchfield, against a government notice last week ordering him to leave South Africa by midnight tomorrow have been turned down by the minister of home affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha.

This was confirmed in Pretoria today by a ministerial spokesman. Monday's deadline for Mr Burchfield to make representations to Mr Botha for a reconsideration of the order was extended to noon today. After the representations had been considered, the minister had not changed the original order, the spokesman said. A department spokesman said earlier this week it was policy not to give reasons for expulsions.

UDF Statement Demands 'Peaceful Transfer of Power'

MB161411 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1409 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 16, SAPA — The United Democratic Front [UDF], today issued a "message to the people of South Africa," highly critical of the government and the situation in the country.

The statement called on all South Africans to unite: "Together as workers, youth, students, parents, in towns and villages we must speak with one voice."

The government, it said, refused "to accede to the just demands of the people," while the people "refused to continue to be ruled in the old way."

The UDF, the statement said, had opposed councillors and members of the tricameral Parliament "as Botha's pawns in his reform game." The activities "of vigilantes and death squads have increased...under conditions of total secrecy."

Addressing itself to the white community, the UDF said: "The time for you to shed your prejudices and selfishness is now" and it urged whites not to return to "the laager."

"Join other white democrats and be part of our struggle for the creation of a greater South Africanism where race or colour shall not be a criterion for judging a person's worth."

To the business community it said: "Throughout the decades you have benefitted from apartheid. Now you say apartheid must go. This is not enough. More business leaders must follow those who have called for the unbanning of the ANC and the release of Mandela. There is no more room for double talk or crocodile tears.

"We call on you now to get the government to lift the restrictions on freedom of association and the press and release all detainees."

The UDF also addressed various calls to MP's, councillors, the churches, the international community and the people in general, but most of the statement is not publishable in terms of the emergency regulations.

It ended by saying... "Our people are simply demanding the democratic transfer of power...to the people as a whole.

"The birth of a new Sou[illegible]frica can only begin with:

"The unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners and detainees;
"The unbanning of the ANC and all other banned organisations;
"The repeal of security legislation;
"The creation of conditions for the democratic exercise of our rights to free speech, assembly and organization; and
"The dismantling of all apartheid laws, in particular the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts, the Group Areas Act and the Population Registration Act."

AWB's TerreBlanche Responds to Press in Pretoria

MB161134 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1106 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 16, SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, has turned down a request to meet the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [AWB, Afrikaner Resistence Movement] leader, Mr Eugene TerreBlanche. At the AWB's first press conference in Pretoria today,Mr TerreBlanche quoted a letter from Mr Botha's office as saying "The state president experienced problems with the AWB's concepts."

"I'm sorry, because I wanted to solve his concepts problem," Mr TerreBlanche said.

He said the AWB would not enter party politics or field independent candidates. This was because the AWB did not want to loose its position as the biggest and fastest-growing national movement "to become one of many parties reduced to irrelevance by the new constitutional dispensation." Mr TerreBlanche said he feared extra-Parliamentary polarisation would occur to the left. He referred to the resignation of PFP leader Dr van Zyl Slabert.

He said the National Party would eventually be unable to maintain order within its own party, and "everything will fall apart." A political party would be unable to meet such a situation.

"The Marxist-inspired enemy will not be in the least interested in politics but will only want take over with violence. They will have to be met by a body other than a political party. It won't help to vote against a Communist assuming power with armed violence," Mr TerreBlanche said. "In the end you will only have choice between the AWB and the ANC."

He said the AWB was not seeking a revolution, but in view of the failure of the new political dispensation, it called on everyone to prepare for when the government "capitulated," as all white governments in Africa who shared political power did.

The government did not offer a solution to problems facing the country, he said.

Mr TerreBlanche announced that former security policeman Col Arthur Cronwright, who was quoted recently as having said that the AWB's para-military Brandwag would train white children as young as 10 in the use of arms, had been suspended as leader of the Brandwag branch he headed.

"He had no right to make press statments or talk on behalf of the AWB." The AWB wished to distance itself from Col Cronwright's statements, Mr TerreBlanche said, but this did not detract from the right of parents to train their children in self-defence.

He said the AWB met the Conservative Party yesterday "to seek greater cooperation" and to discuss the position of whites in SWA/Namibia and the establishment of "Boer" republics in the Transvaal, the Free State, and Northern Natal.

Urban blacks in these areas would have to seek work elsewhere, he said.

Mr TerreBlanche would not release membership figures for the AWB or its Brandwag — a network of self-defence units across the country. "You will have to take your cue from the enthusiasm at public meetings. Maybe Pietersburg is a good example," he said, before rushing to Jan Smuts Airport to catch a flight to Cape Town.

Conservatives Stand Down for HNP Candidate

MB161701 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1640 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 16, SAPA — The Conservative Party has agreed to stand down and support the Herstigte Nasionale Party's [Reformed National Party, HNP] candidate in the September 17 Parliamentary by-election in Natal's Clip River constituency.

In a joint statement in Pretoria today, the two parties said they had decided to field only one candidate to ensure a combined rightwing front against the National Party, in view of the "serious situation in which the government has dumped the whites."

The HNP will nominate Mr Chris Wolmarans, a civil engineer from Glencoe and chairman of the rightwing Aksie Blank Natal [Action White Natal] organisation.

The HNP's national secretary and MP for Sasolburg, Mr Louis Stofberg, said the party already had its campaign going full-swing in Klip River. The seat became vacant recently when Mr Val Volker, a National Party MP and deputy chairman of committees in the House of Assembly, was appointed to Natal's new multi-racial provincial executive. A nomination court will sit for the by-election on August 14.

PFP Attacks Regime's Response To Private Armys

MB141657 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1646 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Cape Town, July 14, SAPA — The lack of government action to prevent the proliferation of private armed groups, particularly those politically motivated, was condemned by Progressive Federal Party today. Mr Ray Swart, a PFP law and order spokesman, said a complete revision of legislation affecting private armed groups was urgently needed.

Mr Swart made the call after revelations at the weekend that the quasi-military wing of the Afrikaner-Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement], the Boere Brandwag, [Afrikaner Guard] had a "master plan" which included giving youths firearms trainimg.

A spokesman for the ministry of law and order said the Boere Brandwag was not breaking the law. However, he appealed to anyone wanting to help to maintain law and order to join the police reserve.

He said there was also a junior police reserve, which youths could join.

The "master plan" was revealed by retired security policeman Colonel Arthur Cronwright. Colonel Crownright fell under the international spotlight in 1982 as the officer in charge of the interrogation of trade unionist Mr Neil Aggett, who died in detention. An inquest found Mr Aggett committed suicide.

Mr Swart said the Boere Brandwag followed dangerous precedents set by similar groups in Europe in the 1930's. There was a proliferation of private organisations that were arming themselves. This was unacceptable, particularly when it came to political organisations.

"Groups shold not be allowed to carry arms and do their own thing with impunity — particularly not in the current volatile situation," said Mr Swart. "There have already been shootings of innocent blacks. Anything that savours of a private army is not acceptable."

Heunis Tallies Subsidies to Black Local Authorities

MB151759 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1755 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Cape Town, July 15, SAPA — The government paid R63 million in subsidies to black local authorities in 1985-86 — a 23 per cent increase over the previous financial year. However, the amount represents a 150 per cent increase over the R25-million paid in the 1984-85 financial year. Replying to a written question from Mr Frank le Roux (CP Brakpan), the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said subsidies were not paid according to a set formula. "Bridging loans are provided to assist the communities to phase in economic changes," Mr Heunis said.

On Arming Councillors

MB152042 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2014 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Cape Town, July 15, SAPA — The government has spent R388,000 arming community councillors in different parts of the country over the past two years.

Mr Chris Heunis, minister of constitutional development and planning, told Mr Peter Soal, PFP MP for Johannesburg North, in a written reply to a question published in Capte Town today that the arms had been licensed in the name of eight former development boards and six community councils.

Earlier this year during the Parliamentary sitting, Mr Heunis told Mr Soal the decision to arm community councillors for self-defence had been taken by the former minister of cooperation and development, Dr Piet Koornhof, and was confirmed later by Dr Gerrit Viljoen, his successor. He said arms and ammunition had been issued on an "on-going basis since 1984." "Of the 1227 councillors representing 194 councils, 245 councillors from 55 councils were issued with arms," Mr Heunis said.

Arms issued were 9mm parabellum pistols and in a few cases .25, .32 and .38 pistols or revolvers. Certain councillors had been refused arms as they had been declared "unfit" to carry them as they had failed an SAP training course in their use.

'Sporadic Attempts' To Disrupt School Registration

MB161528 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1523 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Cape Town, July 16, SAPA — Black pupils have until July 25 to re-register and attempts to disrupt the process will not be tolerated, says the Department of Education and Training [DET].

Cape Regional director of the DET, Mr Bill Staude, said in a statement that in some Cape schools "sporadic" attempts were being made to interfere with the "orderly re-registration" of pupils. He also said that a special "catch-up" programme was being distributed to principals to help pupils pass the November exams. Pupils have to re-register in terms of an order promulgated at the weekend by President P.W. Botha in terms of the emergency regulations.

Mr Staude said the disruptions in some cases were the work of outsiders while in others "radical students" were responsible.

"I wish to re-emphasise that my department is very serious in its mission to normalise education in our schools."

The catch-up programme, designed by "education experts" was aimed at helping studnets succeed in the November examinations. Any disruption of the programme would seriously affect the future of all students who are serious about their education, he said. "In the interests of those students it is necessary for me to sound a note of warning that disruptive behaviour cannot be allowed to go unchecked.

"I also wish to remind parents and students that, in terms of normal departmental procedure, students have until Friday, July 25, in which to apply for re-registration."

Emergency Regulations in Force for Cape Schools

MB162022 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2021 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Cape town, July 16, SAPA — Emergency regulations banning pupils from being outside their classes during school hours, taking part in non-educational activities and banning outside speakers from addressing pupils came into force in the Peninsula yesterday. In terms of the regulations under the heading "control of school boycotts" no registered pupil in any of the six magisterial districts may be outside a classroom unless it is during a break, visitng the change room or when changing classes.

While on the school premises pupils are also banned from taking part in non-educational activities which are not supervised or ordered by a teacher.

Pupils, if they remain at home, are not allowed to be outside the boundaries of their homes unless they are en route to and from school.

Furthermore, no one except a pupil or a person employed at a school may enter the school premises at any time. The official syllabus must be adhered to and no one is allowed to teach, address or speak to any pupils about any matter which does not form part of the syllabus or which has no bearing on tuition or normal school acitivities. Security forces members may give written exemption from these orders.

Many parents telephoned a Cape Town newspaper to say they had received a letter from the Department of Education and Culture, House of Representatives with a copy of extracts of the emergency regulations governing school boycotts attached.

Mr Thinus Dempsey, liaison officer for the Ministers Council confirmed today that the department had sent the letters to parents out of concern for the pupils' safety and to eliminate lack of clarity. The regulations were published in a *Government Gazette* on June 21.

In terms of the regulations publised in the *Government Gazette* on June 21, the divisional commissioner of police, Brigadier Christoffel Swart, made the regulations effective in six magisterial districts — Simonstown, Wynberg, Cape Town, Goodwood, Bellville and Kuils River.

80 Percent of Black Students Attend School

MB151535 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1531 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 15, SAPA — At least 80 per cent of South Africa's 1.7 million black pupils went to school today, a Department of Education and Training spokesman, Mr Peter Mundell, said in Pretoria.

He also said the department had no record of pupils having been barred from registering, in terms of emergency regulation orders issued on Sunday by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha. There were sporadic and isolated cases of intimidation and disruption at some schools by outsiders, but the re-registration of pupils had been most satisfactory at most schools, Mr Mundel said.

Mr Mundell briefed journalists at the Bureau for Information's daily conference on the countrywide situation at schools, following the introduction of stringent security measures to end disruptions and unrest at black schools.

Bureau spokeswoman Mrs Ronelle Henning intervened when Mr Mundell was asked how the department would approach the issue of pupils and teachers being detained. "The emergency regulations preclude us from commenting on any detained person," she said.

Mr Mundell supplied the following breakdown of attendances countrywise, as recorded at 9am today:

— In the Johannesburg region, 24 out of the 62 secondary schools reported a reluctance by students to register, or some form of stayaway action. Alexandra particularly experienced a very low attendance. Enrollment at primary schools exceeded 80 per cent.
— In the Highveld region attendance figures exceeded 80 per cent, except in the townships of Tembisa and Duduza.
— Attendance at Port Elizabeth and at secondary East London schools varied between 20 and 70 per cent, Mr Mundell said, except in Duncan Village.
— Natal experienced an enrolment exceeding 90 per cent, except the township of Lamontville.
— Attendance at Northern Transvaal schools exceeded 80 per cent, except for one school in the Potchefstroom south circuit.
— Orange Free States schools reported a registration of between 90 and 100 per cent.
— The Orange-Vaal region showed an enrollment of 80 per cent plus, except in Sharpeville, Mr Mundell said.

The introduction of the "safety measures" had produced a sense of confidence among the majority of studnets and teachers, he said.

Viljoen Hints at Funds Cut for 'Disorderly' Schools

MB141758 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1744 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Potchefstroom, July 14, SAPA — Funds would have to be transferred from educational institutions where disorder persisted, and applied elsewhere, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, the minister of education and development aid, said today.

Opening the Afrikaanse Studente Bond [Afrikaans Student Union] congresss at Potchefstroom, Dr Viljoen said "it should be realised now that institutions where disorder continues indefinitely, will not be able to carry on." Funds would have to be applied elsewhere where responsible use could be made of them, he said. The country could hardly afford big sums of money to be spent fruitlessly due to disorder and lack of discipline.

Mr Viljoen also said it would be futile of black leaders to approach negotiations with the government with the false belief that white leaders were "an easy push-over." The government, and especially the whites represented by it, had the will and the ability to ensure that an orderly and fair sharing of power came into being, which would effectively protect minorities and which would not endanger civilised standards, Dr Viljoen said.

Change especially entailed the "inevitable process to broaden and develop the base of democracy, within the given possibilities of South Africa's population reality."

Dr Viljoen told delegates that it appeared that South Africa was entering a period of lowered economic growth which would, for whites at least, require adjustments in the standards of living. He said it was ironic that the foreign onslaught against South Africa intensified as further reform initiatives were being unfurled.

This proved that the country's enemies could not afford that South Africa succeed in its peaceful and negotiated reform. "They demand revolution, not reform," Dr Viljoen said. It was therefore necessary to urgently continue reform.

He told students to oppose attempts to discredit Afrikaans as being "the language of the oppressor." "If Afrikaans should be an oppressor's language, what series of guilts and blots do not cling to English with its imperialist tradition and the often cultural arrogance of its users, or even to certain African languages, used as arsonists' language or intimidators' language?" Dr Viljoen asked.

Violence Strikes Soweto Rent Protestors

Residents Warned to Pay

MB152008 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1958 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 15, SAPA — Dobsonville and Soweto residents who refused to pay rents, service charges, water and electricity bills, would be evicted from their homes. This strong warning was given by the Dobsonville town clerk, Mr Alec Conn today.

Mr Conn said that his council would evict anyone who failed to pay their rentals. He added that people who still wanted to pay rentals could send in cheques or postal orders to P.O. Box 961, Roodepoort, 1725. Last Tuesday the Soweto city council issued a strong warning to all Soweto residents to pay their rents as from today or face eviction. Many residents in Soweto, Dobsonville and Diepmeadow have not paid their rents for the past two months. This followed a call by the Soweto Civic Association to boycott rent payments as from June 1.

Bureau for Information Statement

MB161616 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1615 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 16, SAPA — Soweto municipal police today visited residents who are in arrears with their rents and warned them that they risked eviction if they failed to pay their rent, according to a statement issued by the Bureau for Information.

"No evictions were made, however, and the SADF were not involved.

"No reports of any deaths have been received by the police in this regard," the statement said.

A later statement from the bureau confirmed this. The statement said:

"The Bureau for Information confirms that security forces, after warnings were issued, dispersed about 500 people with teargas today in Soweto.

"They were holding an illegal gathering aimed at intimidating people not to pay their rent.

"In another incident security forces fired four shotgun shots at a crowd who stoned and petrol bombed the home of a councillor. It could not be established whether any person was wounded.

"No reports of any deaths in this regard has been received by the security forces," the statement concluded.

Residents said that the incident was sparked by the rent issue, following warnings by the council that residents would be evicted if they did not pay their rent. Many residents refused to pay rents following a call by the Soweto Civic Association, which demanded that councillors resign. Residents also say they face attacks by militant youths if they pay. The council has suggested they pay through the post, but this has also been seen as unsafe as there could be "leaks" by council employees.

Yesterday, the council extended a deadline for evictions over the rent boycott by seven days.

Bureau for Information Issues Unrest Reports

15 Jul Report

MB151338 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1336 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 15, SAPA — Following is the Bureau for Information's unrest report:

"Situation report

"A1. Although the number of unrest-related incidents remained low, six people were murdered by burning yesterday.

"2. At about 9 o'clock last night, Mr Blanket Matha, 39, was lured from his house in Kayamanzane, near Nelspruit, by a group of so-called comrades allegedly wishing to talk to him. he was shot and his body was then set alight with petrol.

"3. Two deaths were reported in KwaNdebele. A 66 year old black woman, Ms Serah Kubheka, was burnt to death in Boekenhoudshoek at about 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The police found the body of Mr Khaka Umhlangu yesterday morning at 9 o'clock in the open field near the Siyabushwa College.

"4. The body of Mr Mono Mona Skepho, 35, was found in Port Elizabeth, yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. He was assaulted before being set alight. Mr Skepho previously worked as a casual labourer for the South African Police.

"5. In Tembisa, Benoni, a group of about 40 so-called comrades attacked Mr Alex Mashaba, 20, yesterday morning at about 7.30 His hand and feet were tied before a tyre was placed around his body and set alight. Preliminary investigations indicate that this murder may have been in retaliation after the dead man allegedly stabbed a member of the comrades on Saturday, killing him.

"6. In Soweto, Johannesburg, Mr Telakoza Benett Mkhize, 38, was killed with a sharp object before a burning tyre was thrown on his body. This incident may not be unrest-related but may be as a result of a family quarrel.

"B1. As you are aware, black on black violence has been the main factor in deaths since the beginning of the state of emergency. Radicals and so-called comrades, actively supported by the ANC, have been overwhelmingly responsible for this brutal form of intimidation.

"2. May I remind you of statements such as those of Mr Tim Ngubane last October at the California State University where he said: We, the ANC, want to make the death of a collaborator so grotesque that people will never think of it, and in April this year, Mrs Winnie Mandela expressed her open support for violence when she said: With our boxes of matches and our necklaces, we shall liberate this country.

"3. The South African Government is absolutely determined to stop this violence. The state of emergency has as its primary objective the restoration of calm and order so that constructive reforms can be implemented.

"4. Considerable success has been achieved and peace has been returning to the country. The security forces are also having success in saving many victims from certain death by burning. Only yesterday, we reported on two such incidents.

"5. It is clear that the murdering of people by burning the victim, is a desperate reaction of radicals against the restoration of order and to gain a hold over the peace loving majority by intimidation.

"6. However, they will not succeed. They are being brought to justice. Until June 30 this year, 979 people have already been arrested for these murders. 800 are currently standing trial. The death sentence has been passed in one case."

(End report)

16 Jul Report

MB161304 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1302 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 16, SAPA — Following is the Bureau for Information's unrest report:

"Although the number of unrest-related incidents remain low, 12 people died in black-on-black violence yesterday.

"At Kwaggafontein in KwaNdebele the burnt body of a black man was found by the police at 9H00 yesterday morning. The man has not yet been identified.

"At midnight the police found the bodies of nine black men in a partially burnt-down house in Vlaklaagte, KwaNdebele. It is believed that the men were shot with an AK-47 rifle and then set alight together with the house. 17 AK-47 shells were found on the scene. No further details are available at this stage. The police are investigating.

"At Tweefontein in the Kwandebele the police found the burnt body of a black man at 17H00 yesterday afternoon. He was later identified as Mr Janie Shabalala, 38.

"In Umlazi near Durban Mr Dumisani Ngidi, 30, of House 830, AA-section was knifed to death by a group of about 10 blacks at 21H15 last night. Mr Ngidi was killed when he went outside to chase away the group, after they had thrown a petrol bomb at his house."

End report

Suspected 'Terrorist' Killed in Ciskei 'Contact'

MB151636 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] The police directorate of public relations in Ciskei says a suspected terrorist has been killed by police in Mdantsane. It says he was shot in a contact with police and fatally wounded. Police found in his possession a AK rifle, hand grenades, and a (Zakarov) pistol.

Four Mineworkers Killed in Three Incidents

MB142016 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2015 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 14, SAPA — Four employees at Western Holdings No 6 Shaft Hostel have died and a fifth was injured in three separate incidents, an Anglo American spokesman said tonight.

He said the incident took place in the hostel on Thursday, Saturday and Sunday night and that the matter was under police investigation.

Production Resumes at Colliery After Talks

MB161230 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0821 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Vitbank, July 16, SAPA — Production at the GENCOR [General Mining Union Corporation]-owned Matla colliery near Witbank resumed early today when about 1500 workers started shifts after "protracted negotiations" between the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) and management.

A spokesman for GENCOR, Mr Dawie de Beer, said shifts at both the No 1 and 2 shifts had resumed work and added "management is pursuing further negotiations to make sure all problems area attended to." Production at the colliery ground to a halt yesterday after the entire workforce of about 2300 miners went on strike in protest against the "lock-out" of about 900 men at one of the shafts on Monday.

The strike started, according to Mr de Beer, after management alleged miners had "deliberately" damaged mine property last week. A spokesman for NUM, Mr Marcel Golding, said the miners had agreed to return to work after "protracted negotiations which will continue today." He would not give details of the negotiations.

SACTU Opposes Visit By British Union Leader

MB151647 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1600 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] A row is developing around the proposed fact-finding tour to South Africa by a British tade union leader. The head of the British Trade Union Congress [TUC], (Norman Willis), is due to visit the country soon but, as Howard Barrell reports, the South African Congress of Trade Unions [SACTU] has questioned the value of the visit.

[Barrell] SACTU, which aligns itself with the ANC, has sent a telegram to London to British TUC General Secretary (Norman Willis objecting to his proposed visit to South Africa. (Willis) has said he plans a fact-finding tour. The SACTU message says that, with thousands of workers and trade unionists now in detention, SACTU wonders who it was (Willis) hopes to be able to see. (Willis) should rather remain behind in Britain to convince the British Government to implement sanctions against South Africa, the SACTU telegram adds.

MAWU Issues List of Steel Industry Demands

MB120812 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0653 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg July 12, SAPA — The detention of trade union leaders and officials has led the Metal and Allied Workers Union (MAWU) to discuss demands arising from their organisers not being available, the union said today.

MAWU leaders this week met office bearers of the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of South Africa (SIEFSA) to discuss the demands put forward by COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] unions concerning harassment of trade unions and the problems which the state of emergency has created for trade unions.

A statement issued by the union said a list of requirements was put to all the employer associations in the metal industry through SEIFSA. The demands include:

— Detainees be paid for time in detention and that they not be dismissed;
— Shop stewards be given time off to attent to union business;
— Factory facilities be available to union officials and shop stewards, and
— There be no night shift working.

"After a frank discussion, SEIFSA'S representatives undertook to reply to the union early next week," the statement said.

It added that shop stewards in most MAWU factories had conveyed the demands to their own employers as well.

Indaba to Submit Bill of Rights to Law Commission

MB161708 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] The KwaNatal indaba is to submit its model for a bill of rights to the South African Law Commission as its proposal for a similar charter for the Republic. The law commission is investigating the feasibility of a bill of rights for the whole country and is hearing evidence for such a charter. The secretary for the indaba, Prof Dawid van Dyk, said they were investigating all constitutional options for a multiracial government at second-tier level.

Bophuthatswana Envoy Urges Keeping Identity Book

MB111205 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1141 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Ga-Rankuwa, July 11, SAPA — Bophuthatswana's ambassador to South Africa, Rev A D Maherry, said that the doors of their consulates were still open for nationals staying in the black townships, to apply for Bophuthatswana identity books. Mr Maherry, reacting to questions on whether Bophuthatswana nationals in South Africa should apply for the country's new identity documents, warned the people not cancel their country's IDs as that would mean they were renouncing their citizenship. Mr Maherry added that application forms for renunciation were available at Bophuthatswana consulates all over South Africa.

Progress Repatriating Mozambicans Reported

MB151424 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans
1400 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] The coordinator of the Nkomati Accord, Vice Admiral Ronnie Edwards, says considerable progress has been made in the repatriation of Mozambicans who have entered the country illegally. he told our Pretoria news staff that the number of Mozambicans repatriated monthly exceeds the number entering illegally.

The repatriation is taking place at the rate of 1,500 per month, while about 700 Mozambicans enter the country illegally every month. According to Adm Edwards, the influx rate in 1984 was about 1,200 per month, and at present there are about 230,000 illegal immigrants from this neighboring state in South Africa.

They are being accommodated in KaNgwane, Gazankulu, and Northern Natal, and are being treated as guests by the national states.

State Radio: Who Will Protest Zimbabawe's Emergency?

MB161217 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Station commentary: "Zimbabwe's State of Emergency"]

[Text] One thing is certain about Zimbabwe's extension of its state of emergency for another 6 months and that is that there will be no demands from the outside world that it be lifted. It is only with South Africa's state of emergency that the international community is so obsessed.

The only time, in fact, that the state of emergency in Zimbabwe gets a mention is when the measure comes up for extension every 6 months. In Zambia, another of South Africa's vociferous critics, the state of emergency does not come for renewal every 6 months. It is a permanent fixture and has been ever since the country's independence in 1964. There is never a comment in the outside world about this situation.

But it is Zimbabwe's state of emergency that is so interesting. It was introduced in the first instance in 1965 when the country was still a British colony by the then prime minister, Ian Smith. With the advent of black majority rule in 1980, one might have expected the state of emergency to be lifted since the leaders of the terrorist organisations were now in power.

The first thing the government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe did, however, was to renew the state of emergency. Ever since it has done so every 6 months. Mr Mugabe has shrewdly played the ethnicity card. In the runup to majority rule, tribal differences between him and Mr Nkomo were not a factor. But when it came to the elections to decide on ultimate power in the country, ethnicity came to the fore with a vengeance.

Mr Mugabe, as the leader of the majority Shona tribe, had the choice of accommodating Mr Nkomo's minority Ndebele people or forcefully suppressing them. Having opted for the latter course, he has had no choice but to retain the emergency legislation, and with no attempt to resolve the question of minorities in the country, as is the case in South Africa, there is little chance of the state of emergency ever being lifted.

Radio Freedom Scorns Business Leader's Appeal

EA122047 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Station commentary: "Forward With the General Strike"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Yesterday, following the announcement of the clarion call by COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions], a leading businessman in South Africa, Gavin Relly of Anglo-American, came out and called on the regime to lift the state of emergency and release all those in detention and unban political organizations. Alongside that statement both the Associated Chamber of Commerce and the Federated Chamber of Industries also called on the racist regime to lift the state of emergency.

There is no doubt that these calls came just because COSATU and the entire TU movement have moved into such actions. These pot-bellied exploiters are today posing as opponents of the apartheid system. They claim to be standing for political freedom. Gavin Relly in his statement said that he opposed sanctions and other forms of pressure against the regime, because such pressure will destroy what he called democratic structures which could be used to promote change.

What democratic structures is this capitalist talking about? Is he perhaps referring to the tri-racial Parliament or the proposed National Statutory Council or the Bantustans? Our people have never tasted the democratic freedom he is referring to. He says if these structures were destroyed that will result in tyranny. We, the oppressed, are already living under tyranny. Instead we believe that if Botha was to be overthrown and all his structures destroyed, then truely democratic structures will be established.

We are not interested in the reforms that Relly is referring to. We do not want Botha to dismantle apartheid on our behalf in the way he chooses. What we want is political power to decide the future of our own country.

These businessmen who are today panicking just because of our people's resolve to act were the ones who have been supporting the regime in all its evil activities. They say today that they are opposed to apartheid. But all along they have been consciously benefitting from apartheid. They have been giving us low wages and demanding passes from us. They are working hand in hand with ARMSCORS, which is the main industry behind the state of emergency. When workers stand up for living wages, these very same self-proclaimed opponents of apartheid have been sending in the army to mow them down. If they are genuinely opposed to apartheid, if they have changed from their old pro-apartheid position, then they must show that in action. Let them stop demanding passes. Let them stop [words indistinct] away from their premises. When we stay at home on Monday, let them leave us and not force us to work. Everyone is suffering because of the state of emergency. If they are also opposed to it, let them (? indeed) be prepared to [word indistinct]. Instead they must bend their anger against the system that rules with martial law.

Instead, they must improve our working conditions and refuse to administer laws like those of influx control. These capitalists must have realized if they were serious that speeches alone will never change Botha. Their continued and persistent opposition to pressures against Botha shows that they are not yet ready for action.

Now is the time to act. To us, the victims of the state of emergency, Monday the 14th will be the day of action. [passage omitted]

WEEKLY MAIL Carries 'Apartheid Barometer'

MB141044 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 11-17 Jul 86 p 4

["Apartheid Barometer"]

[Text] **State of Emergency Detentions**

The government has refused to release the numbers or names of those detained under the Emergency regulations. According to a major monitoring group, over 5,000 people had been detained by July 5. This figure included at least 2,294 trade unionists, of whom 218 were elected leaders and officials, according to the Johannesburg-based Labour Monitoring Group.

Detentions by Organisation

[Pwv - Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging; Tvl - Transvaal; Ofs - Orange Free State; E.C. - East Cape; N.C. - North Cape; W.C. - West Cape]

	Pwv	Tvl	E.C.	N.C.	W.C.	Natal	Ofs	Unknown	Total
students/ scholars/ teachers	125	6	19	1	18	53	33	6	261
unionist/ workers	55	33	16	7	10	35	31	22	209
public/ political	158	62	129	12	29	63	29	6	448
clergy/ laity	15	13	13	4	3	12	1	1	62
media	2	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	12
other/ unknown	176	93	298	48	305	36	77	45	1078
total	511	227	480	72	370	199	171	80	2110

Unrest deaths (SA Institute of Race Relations] [SAIRR]

February 1984 - June 1986:	2,223
September 1984 - June 1986:	1,997
January 1985 - December 1985:	879
January 1986 - June 1986:	969
May 1 - May 31:	221
June 1 - June 30:	177

June's death toll of 177 was the second highest since the political violence began, surpassed only by May, when 221 people died, according to the SAIRR. Last month the average daily death toll was 5.9 compared with 5.37 for the first six months of 1986, .46 for 1985, and 1.23 for the last four months of 1984.

According to the government's Bureau for Information, by 6am on Tuesday morning a total of 117 people had died since the Emergency was declared. These figures do not include the "independent homelands."

In his annual report, released this week, Commissioner of Police General Johan Coetzee stated that last year more than 400 people died in South Africa and 2,000 were injured because of unrest. Of those who died, 264 were shot dead during skirmishes with Security Forces while seven members of the Security Forces also lost their lives. The report also stated more than 21,000 people were arrested last year in connection with incidents of violence. Damage to buildings and vehicles amounted to R60-million.

The List

Fifteen names have been added to the list of people who may not be quoted, among other restrictions, in terms of the Internal Security Act, bringing to 127 the number of people affected, of whom 29 are currently living in South Africa (six on Robben Island or in Pollsmoor Prison), 14 are deceased and 81 are believed to be in exile.

The following names on last year's list do not appear on the one published this week: V.Z. Banda, M.H. Cikozani, Abel Dube, S.M. Gaba, Mubililo Goniwe, Matthew Goniwe, Barbara Hogan, Johnny Issel, M.F. Jacobsz, H.M King, B.J. Leinaeng, J.J. Maake, M.K. Madlingozi, L.W. Magxwalisa, D.D. Makanda, M. de V. Maquebeza, Florence Mkhizi, TJMS. Mogoerane, S.N. Mokoena, Andrew Mokoena J.S. Mosololi, M.T. Motaung, David Mtobela, T.P. Nglobo, T.J. Phantsie, M.M. Tatsa, Daniel Tloome, K.E. Tsamane, J.D. Viljoen and Winnie Mandela. The following names were added to the list: Jack Barnett, Aln Brooks, Brian Bunting, Sonia Bunting, Anne Fineberg, Swamintha Gouden, Martin Hall, Rica Hodgson, Norman Levy, John Motshabi, Nonjolo Ntunja, Albie Sachs, Naomi Shapiro, Archie Sibeko and Mary Turoko.

State Wage Bill

The salaries of white state employees are expected to comprise more than 50 percent of the state's wage bill of over R10,300-million this year, despite the fact that whites comprise only 34 percent of all public employees, according to figures released by the Central Statistics Service.

The 1,052,252 people employed in central government departments, the "self-governing homelands", the provincial administrations, local authorities and various statutory boards earned a total of R2,597-million in the first three months of 1986. Of the 391,077 people working in central government, the average black salary was R517 per month, compared with R1,253 for whites, R1,144 for Indians and R754 for coloureds. Of the 262,189 people employed by the provincial administrations, whites earned an average of R1,296, compared with R387 for blacks, R508 for coloureds and R1,014 for Indians.

Of the 240,100 people employed by local authorities, the average black salary was R372, compared with R1,808 for whites. Of the 30,996 people employed by various statutory bodies, whites earned an average of R1,981 per month and blacks an average of R304. Another 127,890 people are now employed in the "self-governing homelands". The average salary for blacks here is R523.

Prisoner of Conscience: Father Smangaliso Patrick Mkhatshwa

Father Mkhatshwa, 47, Secretary General of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference [SABC], is believed to have been detained under the Emergency regulations on June 12. His detention was confirmed when he was due to appear in court on unrelated charges, but could not appear because he was being held under the Emergency regulations. Father Mkhatshwa grew up in the Eastern and Northern Transvaal. In 1960 he entered St Peter's Seminary in Natal. He was ordained as a priest in 1965 at Barberton and subsequently worked in the diocese of Lydenburg/Witbank. Eight years later he completed a B Phil degree at the University of Louvain in Belgium and then a Master's degree in theology.

On returning to South Africa, he resumed a position in the secretariat of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, serving in several departments. In 1974 he also became organising secretary of the Black Renaissance Convention, a meeting of black church leaders. In August 1976 he was detained for the first time and held without trial for 136 days at Modderbee prison. In June 1977 he was banned for five years, and therefore could not resume his work as a priest in his home diocese of Lydenburg/Witbank. As a result he was appointed parish priest at St Charles Lwanga. On October 19, 1977 he was detained without trial again and held for 147 days.

On May 1, 1983 Father Mkhatshwa was appointed Secretary-general of the SACBC, which serves 33 dioceses and a Catholic population of over two million. On July 2, 1983, his banning order lapsed and he resumed his functions as a parish priest. On October 30, 1983, he was detained after attending a prayer service at Fort Hare University, Ciskei and held at Mdantsane Prison for nearly five months without trial.

In August 1983 he was elected as patron of the United Democratic Front. Since then he has twice been detained. In the course of his five periods of detention he has spent a total of over 450 days in prison without having been convicted of any crime.

Banned Books, Publications and Objects

Six-page 1986 calendar displaying with nude girls breasts (not stated)

Unbanned

Tropic of Cancer (Henry Miller), Scope May 23, 1986 (Republican Press (Pty) Ltd, Mobeni, Durban), *The Tragedy of Apartheid* (Norman Phillips)

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

Business To Redistribute Wealth

A page 4 editorial in the Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 14 July says an assumption has begun to emerge that the "existing economic system can, or will, be modified to satisfy the aspirations of black people by extending its socialist features." However, it was the National Party's application of national-socialist ideas to the economy that led to the failure of economic management. "It makes little difference that government intervention in the economy has served the interests of a racist elite rather than, as in socialist countries, a party elite; it was socialism that brought us, through high taxes, bureaucratic obstructions, and declining efficiency, to our present condition of poverty, instability and political vulnerability." Now the government is adding insult to injury by giving business a bad name by "preaching the virtues of free enterprise while clinging as fiercely as ever to the privileges and controls that vitiate and frustrate free enterprise." Blacks should be aware that "socialism is the disease, not the cure." In independent Africa and around the world socialism is becoming "discredited by its failures." Leading businessmen should not accept that black people cannot hope for a fair share of the country's wealth until a socialist government begins to redistribute wealth by coercion. Instead, the mechanisms of private enterprise should promote a "rapid and voluntary redistribution of wealth." The private sector, acting with or without government approval, can by proper staff policies effect a substantial transfer of wealth without waiting for socialist bureaucrats to compel them. It's up to business to take the lead, even in redistributing wealth."

Press 'Significantly' Curtailed

A second editorial on the same page comments on Pretoria's Bureau for Information spokesman David Steward's announcement on television that " 'apart from the emergency' the Press was free." Steward is referred to "any one of literally dozens of regulations and Acts, from Internal Security to Defense to Prisons to Police" which "significantly curtail the free flow of information." "Stick to information, not propaganda, Mr Steward."

Where Is Sense of Justice?

A page 10 editorial in the Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 14 July says two pediatricians reported that "the number of children in South African jails is inordinate in comparison with both First and Third World figures." It seems South Africans have abandoned the laws that protect those who are too weak to protect themselves. Something has to be done to get children out of jail. The sense of justice of which South Africans have been "justifiably proud" is "being seriously eroded." The "erosion takes place daily: the 'comrades' apply justice and barbaric punishments at 'people's courts'; and there is also erosion of a sense of justice by the country's rulers whose emergency regulations require neither trial nor justification for detentions. Unless we all try to conserve Western values by treasuring our children and protecting them from evil, we shall leave the next generation — those very children whose peers are being locked up to learn their trade from adult criminals — poorer and more savage than ourselves."

COSATU's Stance Examined

In the first of a four-part series entitled "Black Workers and the Struggle for Change" on page 10 of *The Star*, Mike Siluma says "the formation last December of the Congress of SA Trade Unions (COSATU) has lent added muscle to both the battle against apartheid and the struggle for workers' rights in South Africa." Besides taking up worker issues it has "taken a bolder and more clear-cut stand on poltical matters than other groupings." COSATU has called for the "release of political prisoners, the unbanning of anti-government organizations and the dismantling of apartheid." Jay Naidoo, General Secretary of COSATU does not think the union has overstepped the mark by taking up "purely political issues." " 'There is a very definite link between the struggle in the factories and the resistance in the townships. When workers leave the factories they go into an oppressive world in which numerous apartheid laws militate against them, and we have to do something about these,' said Mr Naidoo." Although COSATU sees other anti-apartheid organizations as allies it will not subordinate itself to any political organization. COSATU members see themselves as expressing the interests of workers in the broad struggle for freedom and see it as their duty to make sure that freedom, when it comes, does not merely change the color of their oppressors and leaves workers suffering as they do today. " 'For it is our experience that the free enterprise system has not been something separate and hostile to apartheid racism,' said Mr Naidoo." Concerning disinvestment Naidvo said the organization "supported all forms of international pressure to force the Government to change." Naidoo also said the majority of South African workers are black and it is their aspirations that determine the direction of the organisation. Among COSATU's immediate aims he counted: "fighting for a living wage", "organising unorganised and disorganised workers, and taking part in coummunity struggles being waged in the townships."

Emergency Needs Safeguards

The page 6 editorial in the Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 12 July says that even though the paper supports the state of emergency, it should not be "applied without proper safeguards against arbitrary action by members of the security forces." Regulations issued under the emergency "should not be so vaguely worded, yet so all-encompassing" as are the restrictions on the press. "When the authorities publish restrictions under the emergency, they should also take the utmost care to ensure that the possible consequences are taken into account before the restrictions are gazetted." The editorial points out that an " 'error' " was made in applying the ban on indoor meetings to labor unions, and says resentment among unions and employers could have been avoided if the consequences of the ban "had been carefully considered beforehand." Employers "who have sided with the detainees calling for their release without knowing why they have been held, should realise this is shortsighted." Inconvenience by sit-ins and strikes is "a small price to pay if the emergency succeeds in ending the violence and in stabilising the country." Put bluntly, restrictions and detentions, however undesirable in normal times, have to be accepted in this abnormal period. Or don't they want the country to change in peace?"

RSA Not Worst Offender of Human Rights

A page 6 editorial in the Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 14 July says "we wonder whether, in all the worldwide hysteria over South Africa, anyone bothers to ask why only apartheid is so bad that the country that perpetrates it must be singled out for savage punishment." South Africans are not the "worst offenders against human rights, " the most "racist in actual terms," or the most undemocratic in their political system. There is "no democracy in Russia or its satellites. There is no democracy in the one-party States or military dictatorships of Black Africa." "The point is that it is fine to moralise about South Africa, and to salve one's conscience by meting out punishment against it, but what are these moralisers and do-gooders doing about other countries with far worse human rights records? The answer is absolutely nothing." The South African Government is making remarkable changes that "will destroy the offending system of apartheid," and since it "admits its faults and seeks to rectify them, does not deserve to be punished or isolated. If it did deserve to be, half the world that oppresses the other half should also be punished, including many of the countries so vociferously demanding sanctions against South Africa."

SOWETAN on Emergency 'Facts'

On page 4 in the column usually provided for the editorial, the Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 14 July prints "No comment" and goes on to say: "The facts speak for themselves." Among other listed injuries and incidents previously reported it says 125 people have died in unrest not including "13 alleged African National Congress operatives who were shot dead in clashes with the police;" "a total of 3,493 people are known to have been detained;" and "two people have been released after judges ruled that their detentions were illegal."

'Focus' on Nelson Mandela

Peter Gooch, African correspondent of the London *Sunday Times*, in the "Focus" column on the same page writes on Nelson Mandela, also called the "Black Pimpernel." The "pressure on South Africa to release Mandela and his fellow political prisoners had reached fever pitch" and President P.W. Botha faces the dilemma of whether Mandela "poses more danger behind bars or at liberty." Sanctions calls are more likely to be heeded if the government continues to hold Mandela. His release is subject to his renouncement of violence and he has "made it clear in talks on his release that he will not renounce violence unless the State does, and that he will not accept liberty unless the ban on the ANC is lifted, other political prisoners freed with him and all are allowed to remain in South Africa." Progressive Federal Party (PFP) MP, Helen Suzman, sees Mandela as "the only man capable of controlling the township radicals and negotiating with the government."

Public Welcomes Court Interpretation

A page 6 editorial in the Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 11 July says "the public will be grateful to the Supreme Court for interpreting the emergency regulations which give sweeping powers to the security forces to detain citizens without trial." The editorial notes the release of a Roman Catholic nun who was arrested at a funeral when she intervened on behalf of a young man who was being beaten by a police constable. "Ruling that the purpose of the detention could be reviewed by the courts," Justice Marais found that "the precondition for the exercise of the power of arrest and detention was that an opinion had to be held that this action was necessary for the maintenance of public order or the safety of the public or for the termination of the state of emergency." The judge ruled that the nun's arrest and detention were unlawful. "This judgement of the Supreme Court will no doubt be studied by the Minister of Law and Order."

Club Should Examine Its Racism

A second editorial on the same page comments on the town of Bredasdorp's refusal to admit colored people as members of its golf club. The golf club should "examine their blatant racism" and should "realise the transparency of their claims that they have a 'democratic' right to refuse membership to anyone, and acknowledge that democracy does not come into it, only a prejudice that even the State President perceives as outdated."

American Judgment Doubted

Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 11 July says in an editorial on page 10 the solution to this country's problems, at which the government is working, cannot counter terrorism; drastic counterviolence action is necessary, as America itself has shown. Referring to a statement by Secretary of State George Shultz on 2 June of this year, when he said there were elements in the ANC which were involved in acts of terrorism, the paper concludes "that the distinctions being made between terrorism against America and terrorism against South Africa brings doubt about American judgment and ability to understand South Africa's circumstances."

Black Languages in Schools Welcomed

A second editorial on the same page says: "it remains a complaint against the whites that so few know a black language in a country where black and white have been thrown together by history. The attention given to black languages in white schools is welcome. And it is a decided step forward that members of the permanent force will in future be expected to master a basic understanding of a black language. The same ought to apply to the police. This country is not defended only by white soldiers, since black policemen make a tremendous contribution to the maintenance of law and order."

Powersharing Leans Toward Socialism

A second editorial says on the same page: "When an industrialist like Mr Mike Rosholt begins to warn that one of the realities of power sharing will be a leaning towards socialism one has to take note. It must also be realized that the degree to which socialism will take hold will depend on the ability of capitalism to create a system which can satisfy the aspirations, of all the population groups. And, as Mr Rosholt says, this will only be possible if a pie can be created which is larger than the best produced in times of economic well being. In this country, in the short- and medium-term, this seems impossible, and it is the therefore possible that the move toward socialism may be stronger at the beginning. This could cause problems in a structure which over the past few years has been applied drastically to reverse socialism. To cling to the rules of yesterday will only cause greater problems. Timely adaptation will have to be made."

Commonwealth Seeks 'Revenge'

Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 11 July says in a page 10 editorial: "If the Commonwealth's search for revenge has up till now been a challenge to Mrs Margaret Thatcher and other Western governments, it can take on the proportions of a crisis in the coming days and weeks." It refers to boycott of the Commonwealth Games and the danger of the breakup of the organization. It asks why the British Government has not submit to continued threats and bullying from "a group of self-appointed dictators and communist henchmen who elevate so-called moral principles above existing situations. Judging by her latest statements, it would seem that Mrs Thatcher has decided to say for once: No, that is far enough, no more." The paper adds that the main issue now is sanctions, which supposedly will bring peaceful change, and no longer the matter of apartheid. "The call is, and remains, vengeance — at any price, with which Mrs Thatcher wants nothing to do . What right-thinking person would?"

ZAMBIA

Zulu Returns With PRC Funding for Party Headquarters

MB151219 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] The secretary general of the party, Mr Grey Zulu, disclosed this morning that the Chinese Government has given Zambia 2 million kwacha as a contribution toward the construction of the new party headquarters. Mr Zulu, who was speaking on arrival at Lusaka International Airport this morning [words indistinct] North Korea, China, and Czechoslovakia, that the Chinese Communist Party has also pledged an undisclosed sum of money to use for the purchase of furniture, equpment, and sport material for Zambian youth.

He said his visit to the three countries, including a 1-day stopover in the Soviet Union, was very fruitful. Mr Zulu said he a had very useful, cordial, and friendly talks with the leaders of the countries he visited and that discussions centered on party matters and related issues. He was met by Prime Minister Kebby Musokotwane and Secretary of State of Defense and Security Alex Shapi.

Umtata: RSA, British Engineers Held for Spying

MB161421 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1400 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] A total of two more people are being held in Zambia, under suspicion of spying for South Africa. Western diplomatic sources say two engineers, a South African and a Briton, have been held for over a month on allegations of attempting to steal a computer disk with information on the country's copper mining industry which they planned to send to South Africa.

The two men, who have been working in the copper mines, are among dozens of foreigners detained in Zambia since the South African air raid onan alleged ANC base near Lusaka 2 months ago. Most of the foreigners have been released, but four other South Africans are still being held and Zambia has rebuffed efforts by South African diplomats to discuss the matter. It appears that the four are being tortured, although no such claims have been made over the treatment of the two engineers.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Discusses Carter Incident in House Session

MB161609 Harare Domestic Service in English
1220 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Question-and-answer session held by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe in the House of Assembly in Harare moderated by House of Assembly Speaker Didymus Mutasa — live]

[Excerpts] [Name indistinct] [Words indistinct] reentry into Zimbabwe, and furthermore, Zimbabwe's (?position) relating to refugees from South Africa [words indistinct]?
[Mutasa] The Honorable Comrade Prime Minister?

[Mugabe] Thank you. [Words indistinct] the first part of that question, whether we should consider admission of former residents who want to return to Zimbabwe. I am not aware that any great number of residents, former residents, have been denied reentry permits to reside in the country. If in fact that has happened, we would want to you submit to us the individual case. But each case will certainly be considered on merit. It is not the fact that one was once upon a time a Zimbabwean resident that qualifies one for the issue of yet another residence permit. We have to look at the individual. We must also look at the reasons why in the first place the individual left the country, and has he got the necessary qualifications in terms of the needed finances that would make his case more amenable to those who are considering it. But as I say, if in fact there are cases of persons who have been denied reentry and residence permits arbitrarily, we would want to know those cases and restudy them. In regard to the second leg of the question, whether we would consider admitting refugees, sure we do, all our countries in this region [words indistinct] refugees, provided these are genuine refugees. We are also open to displaced persons. And so, if there happens to be an outflow of refugees in great numbers from South Africa, we would still admit them into the country. We are duty bound to do so. It is an obligation, international obligation, perhaps of a moral character, on all states. And we do so naturally on the same basis as we were admitted as refugees once upon a time in neighboring states. [passage omitted]

[Mutasa] Comrade C. Ndlovu of the Kadoma constituency.
[Ndlovu] I would like to ask [words indistinct] (?whether) there are plans for a pan-African defense force? In the interim, will there be any consideration for a regional force, especially in the light of continued unprovoked aggression on Frontline States by the Pretoria regime?
[Mutasa] The honorable prime minister?
[Mugabe] Thank you, Mr Speaker. May I correct the honorable member in respect of that first part of his question. There are no plans to establish a pan-African force. There is an idea, which, when it takes shape, will translate itself into a plan. We are yet to sell the idea to Africa. The ministers of defense of the various countries of Africa who met here as a commission, defense commission, decided on two fundamental issues. One, the issue of sending peacekeeping forces to countries where a conflict has arisen between two of them; and second was the creation of a defense force, an African defense force, to go to the defense of any country that suffers from an act of aggression. It was on the basis of that proposal that I made my statement to the effect that it was necessary for us to have an African defense force that would help defend the Frontline States. Now, if that force were to be established — and I would hope that the idea would be accepted by the OAU and the force eventually established — then within the context of that force, there could be conceived the idea of a regional unit of that force operating in regional areas. I think that is how I would look at the issue. But there is no plan yet to establish a defense force on a pan-African baisis, and there is therefore also no plan yet to establish a regional force. But it is an idea that could be considered, I think. Thank you. [passage omitted]

[Mutasa] Comrade [name indistinct].
[Name indistinct] [Words indistinct] the nonattendance of the Commonwealth Games. Thank you.
[Mutasa] The honorable prime minister?
[Mugabe] Thank you, Mr Speaker. Let us not be too ambitious, lest our ambition overwhelm us. [laughter] You know the story of the frog which, looking at the cow, wanted to be as big as the cow. [laughter] Eventually, as it blew itself to certain proportions, it exceeded the limit and burst. Now, we are not the leader of southern Africa. We are only a member of the Frontline States, and our leader is KK, Comrade Kenneth Kaunda, who is the chairman of the Frontline States forum. Zimbabwe has its own ideas, and we proffer these ideas for what they are worth. They may be accepted, they may be rejected. Certainly, we have had the honor to host the Nonaligned Movement and, in respect of that movement, we shall be chairman for a period of 3 years. That is an honor, and that is the leadership that the Nonaligned Movement has bestowed upon us. In regard to the Commonwealth Games, well there were, I think, two issues. First one issue, really, is whether Zola Budd and one Miss Cowley — South African athletes — should be included in the British team. And the majority of the countries felt that inclusion was irregular, that certain conditions had not been fulfilled, and now the council of the games itself has ruled that that conclusion by Britain was improper and irregular. And so they have been dropped. And this has given rise, of course, to anxiety on the part of our own team, and they have debated it. But insofar as that issue is concerned, it is now [words indistinct]. But there is the political question, whether in fact we should in view of Mrs Thatcher's intransigence regarding sanctions against South Africa, proceed to Edinburgh and participate in the Commonwealth Games. That issue we are still studying, and I made a statement the other day that since we shall be having, on Friday, a meeting of the Frontline States here, we shall discuss the question. We would want to act as a collective entity, and whatever decision we decide upon, we shall act together and we shall also try to (?carry) that decision to the other members of the OAU. So, let me wait for that moment to come. I happen to know that India, which has not sent its own athletes to Edinburgh, is waiting for our meeting here. And the Caribbean countries are also waiting for that decision, and so, in a way, that meeting has assumed quite some degree of importance. And, Comrade [name indistinct], you will certainly get to know what our decision [words indistinct]. [passage omitted]

[Mutasa] Comrade [Name indistinct].
[Name indistinct] Comrade Speaker, a few weeks ago, the former president of the United States, Jimmy Carter, was in this country, when a [words indistinct] Jimmy Carter, the ambassador of Britain, and others walked out [words indistinct]. It was reported that the United States was looking into the question of cutting aid to Zimbabwe [words indistinct]. I just want to know from the honorable prime minister whether he is [words indistinct].
[Mutasa] The honorable prime minister?
[Mugabe] Thank you, Mr Speaker. Yes, that incident occurred. A statement was made on behalf of the minister of foreign affairs by the minister of youth, sport, and culture, criticizing the United States and Britain for refusing to impose sanctions against South Africa. And because of that statement, which Mr Jimmy Carter regarded as inappropriate, he walked out, and with him, Mr Lanpher, the charge at the American Embassy, and the British high commissioner also definitely walked out. Perhaps one or two others. Yes, that incident occurred, and I made a statement later to the effect that the apology that was needed in my view was

due only to former President Carter, because here was a former president listening to the criticism of the present incumbent in Washington, that is, Mr Reagan, the current President, and the impression being created therefore that he was supportive of that criticism. And from the point of view of the courtesies that they accept as the order of behavior between them and the point of view also of the principle that if you are outside, you cannot criticize your own country, the statement in relation to Mr Carter was inappropriate. And therefore an apology, if it is to be made, must be made to Mr Carter, but certainly not to Mr Reagan. We cannot apologize for criticizing Mr Reagan for refusing to impose sanctions against South Africa.

We cannot apologize for criticizing Mrs Thatcher for refusing to impose sanctions against South Africa. Well, because of that, if there have been these threats — and I understand that some aid which was due to be (?signed) for, has not been signed for — this is the behavior of a country which in the one strain, one vein, would want us to believe that it does not ever want to invoke sanctions, and in the other is imposing sanctions against us, for saying it refuses to impose sanctions agaisnt South Africa. I find that (?rather) ironical. But what I find quite objectionable is the fact that the United States of all (?countries) tends to use its aid as a weapon to coerce or impel or compel countries which are the beneficiaries to toe a certain political line, even contrary to their own political and ideological persuasion. Perhaps it is their tradition. But of course such aid comes to us generously. If the donor decides to withdraw it, we will still say thank you for what you have given us in the past. Thank you for what you have given us in the past. But let it be known that when we fought for our independence and sovereignty, we never meant to sell it. [Word indistinct] and so [applause] and so, what I give you for the future is an independent Zimbabwe with resources and a determined population to exploit those resources and become their own masters and not beggars and beneficiaries. [applause] [passage omitted]

[Mutasa] Comrade [name indistinct]
[Name indistinct] Thank you, Mr Speaker. May I ask the honorable prime minister what Zimbabwe's position will be regarding its membership of the Commonwealth if Britain continues to refuse to apply economic sanctions against South Africa?
[Mutasa] The honorable prime minister?
[Mugabe] Thank you. To tell you the truth, we have not as a government adopted any position vis-a-vis the possibility of Britain's refusal to impose santions. I have said I want us to discuss this question with our Frontline States brothers, and to compare notes. We may have our ideas and, good as it may be for us to demonstrate that the best way of indicating dissatisfaction with Britain is to quit the Commonwealth, that also might have its own effects upon South Africa. If the Commonwealth were to disintegrate, to (?break), would that add to the weight of pressure against South Africa, or would it diminish those pressures? And the view of quite a number who have spoken to us is that if the Commonwealth were to go, South Africa would be happy, that it would [word indistinct] because it has been a source of pressure, and that source of pressure will have diminished, will have vanished [words indistinct]. And so it is necessary for us to sit and consider these matters quite carefully. But Zimbabwe will not be found lacking in its (?care) and commitment to action that is taken on a joint basis. Thank you. [passage omitted]

Mugabe Receives Castro Message on Nonaligned Summit

MB161212 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] A special envoy from Cuban President Comrade Fidel Castro, Comrade Raul Roa Kouri, today presented a special message to the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, dealing with preparations for the nonaligned summit in Harare next month.

Comrade Roa Kouri, who is Cuba's deputy foreign minister of foreign affairs, later told newsmen that the Harare summit is special since it will discuss the eradication of apartheid. He urged the Nonaligned Movement to help liberation movements in South Africa in their fight to end apartheid and to help the Frontline States become a strong rearguard in the fight against the apartheid system. The Cuban envoy said the summit must also discuss the international economic situation, trade restrictions, and the problem of debt in developing countries. He said there is also danger of direct American military intervention in Nicaragua, which will have serious consequences in Latin America, and he hoped the summit would address itself to the issue.

Minister: New Constitution Expected by 1990

MB151728 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1724 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Harare, July 15, SAPA — Zimbabwe is expected to have a new constitution by 1990, a cabinet minister said in Harare today. Addressing students of the Department of Political and Administrative Studies at the University of Zimbabwe, the minister of state political affairs and co-ordination of co-operatives, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, said the constitution would consolidate the socialist ideologies of ZANU-PF, the ruling party, ZIANA reports.

He said the current Constitution imposed on the government by the Lancaster House agreement had some offensive provisions which included the bill of rights. "The bill of rights is not offensive in every respect except in those areas where it provides for property rights. In colonial Zimbabwe property ownership was racially determined," he said.

Mr Nyagumbo said black Zimbabweans were denied the ownership of the means of production. He said the bill sought to entrench poverty amongst blacks and wealth amongst whites. Despite the hindrances passed by the Lancaster Constitution, a number of acts of Parliament had been passed to lessen the racism and paternalism of the British-inspired provisions.